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CANADA

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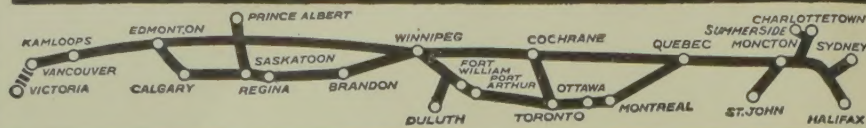
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No. 719.

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9^D WEEKLY.

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The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated. Although verse is occasionally published, it is not specially desired, and is not paid for.

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THE PRIVY COUNCIL APPEAL COURT.

FOR nearly fourteen years Canada has recorded in its columns the judgments given by the final Court of Appeal arising from litigation in Canada.

These have been considerable both in number and importance, and we can recollect no decision which was not accepted by Canadian jurists as being just and equitable.

The Manitoba *Free Press* recently raised the question as to whether Canada had not reached such a stage of nationhood as to make it derogatory to continue to carry judicial appeals to the Privy Council. This is not the first time this question has been raised in the Canadian Press, and it is a feeling which at first sight all Canadians would probably endorse. But the view which we have expressed, and which we see Lord Finlay endorsed in a recent speech at Montreal, is that, as the law on which final interpretation is sought originated in England, it seems only logical to go to the highest tribunal in England when the Canadian Courts disagree, especially when the final Appeal Court has the advantage of occupying, as Lord Finlay has pointed out, "a separate and detached position which should be beyond all suspicion of bias in any religious or racial question which might arise in any part of the Empire."

For our own part we esteem the use of this great Court of Appeal for another reason also, in that it brings each year to the capital of the Empire leading Canadian

lawyers, whose meeting with professional colleagues and prominent men in London is an advantage to both. Our advocacy of the continued use by Canada of this Appeal Tribunal and the maintenance of what we regard as a valuable judicial tie with the Empire, our Winnipeg contemporary regards as an "unconscious illustration of a certain insularity of mind which is all but universal overseas, and with which apparently it is hopeless even to try to cope." We would beg the *Free Press* not to despair, but to continue to struggle against our "insularity" and so help to enlighten each of us as to the other's point of view. The insularity of the British has been proverbial in Europe since the time of the first of the Georges, and possibly the importation of a German Monarch may be the cause of the peculiarity. But that the average Englishman is more insular-minded than the average Canadian to-day is very much open to question. If we compare the tone of the debates at Westminster with those at Ottawa the general verdict would hardly justify the charge made by the *Free Press*.

Our contemporary has been pleased to read into our remarks in favour of the Appeal Court of the Empire a view of Canada and its national aspirations which we do not hold, and which our words cannot justifiably be thought to mean.

In regard to this matter of the Privy Council the *Free Press* takes the position that "Canada's right to national status carried with it the power of making our own Supreme Court the final Court of Appeal for all cases arising in this country." But who has ever questioned this right? Canada is entirely mistress of her own destinies. This has been publicly acknowledged in the Mother Country by the Prime Minister and leading statesmen, and by the Press of both parties.

Our view in regard to the Privy Council appeals was on the grounds of usefulness and expediency, and on these grounds a referendum to the leaders of the Bar in all the Provinces of Canada would be overwhelmingly in favour of our view. As a matter of fact, our contemporary is itself in agreement with us, for it acknowledges that "intellectually the judicial Committee of the Privy Council, is undeniably a far stronger Court than the Supreme Court of Canada." For that very reason the Canadian or the Australian, or any other Overseas Britisher, will prefer to use the Empire Court, especially when it is provided free by the Mother Country. After this admission of the present superiority of the Empire's Appeal Court, the *Free Press* concludes its article as follows:—

"But if the Supreme Court were a terminal, and not merely a stopping-place on the road, perhaps the authorities would realise the necessity of making it what it ought to be—a court embracing the highest judicial and legal talent in Canada."

We think our contemporary should have italicised the word "perhaps."

We entirely agree with the aspiration of the *Free Press*. We have continually urged in the columns of *Canada* for years past that the Canadian Judiciary is grossly underpaid, and it is therefore unable to attract the ablest talent to the Bench. But surely, in the interests of the Canadian public, is it not necessary that the Supreme Court should first be made what it should be before cutting off appeal to the Privy Council?

— * * —

WILD-CAT PROMOTIONS.

WE referred in these columns recently to the activity promised by the Attorney-General's Department of Ontario in enforcing the legislation provided by that Province to protect the public against wild-cat company promotions. *Canada* has urged for many years past that the utmost protection should be given against fraudulent or wilfully exaggerated joint-stock schemes, and we have warmly welcomed the action taken by Ontario to enforce the safeguards on their statute books for the benefit of the investing public.

We pointed out that to make their action effectual it would be necessary to penalise newspapers which inserted the advertisements of wild-cat companies, otherwise the unscrupulous promoter could fleece the public even while

action was being taken against himself. We are glad to see that this suggestion has been acted upon by Mr. Lucas, the Attorney-General, who has now declared that newspapers will be liable for prosecution for publication of wild-cat advertisements. The *Toronto Globe*, which welcomes this action, very properly points out that it will be even more necessary for the Government to scrutinise the literature sent through the mails by promoters and pedlars of wild-cat shares.

It is fully realised that it is difficult to protect foolish people from wasting their money, and until the attention of the authorities has been drawn to the passing of this kind of literature through the mails no action can be taken. But if the Government shows its determination to prosecute, and the Courts assist by levying the heaviest penalties, much can be done to stamp out an evil which has been deplored alike by all financial firms and brokers of standing and by the responsible Press.

— * * —

NOTES OF THE WEEK!

The Peace Treaty and After.

The Peace Treaty has been ratified by the King, after being duly approved by the Parliaments of all the Dominions.

So far as Canada is concerned, the necessary resolutions were passed more than a month ago. The Empire, therefore, is this week a stage further on, as far as Constitutional usages are concerned, towards the re-establishment of normal conditions. The French President, too, has this week completed the ratification on behalf of his country. The seal has thus been set by the principal Allies to our great victory.

Much more, however, yet remains. In the words of the King's message, read at the League of Nations meeting at the Mansion House on Monday, the Covenant of Paris "is, and can be, no more than a foundation." The future security of the world has to be built upon it. The League of Nations, which has been designed for that purpose, is commended by his Majesty to all the citizens of the Empire, "so that, with the help of all other men of goodwill, a buttress and a sure defence of Peace, to the glory of God and the lasting fame of our age and country, may be established." The point to be borne in mind is that the success or failure of the League of Nations as a bulwark against war is a matter not for Governments but for peoples. A new world is not to be brought about so much by Parliamentary enactments as by the attitude and actions of the individuals comprising the nations of the earth.

* * *

President Wilson's Illness.

The news of the illness of President Wilson has been received with regret in Canada as elsewhere. Sir George

Foster, as Acting Premier, expressed in the House of Commons the Dominion's "special and lively interest" in his health—not so much because of the propinquity of the United States as because of "the eminent services which the President rendered on the Peace Commission, and the extended and laborious tour he undertook for the purpose of explaining the provisions of the Treaty."

One consequence of Dr. Wilson's illness which is interesting Canadians is its effect upon the Prince of Wales's tour. He was to have arrived at Washington on November 11 for a three days' visit. It has been found impossible, however, to make any definite arrangements so far in advance. It is hoped, of course, that the President may have sufficiently recovered to receive the Prince within the next three weeks, but should this not be the case his Royal Highness may have to abandon his visit to the United States and return home from Canada direct.

* * *

The Prince Leaves the West.

The Prince of Wales has said "Au Revoir" to the West, but not "Good-bye." He has been so much taken with what he has seen there, and, in his own words, "caught the Western spirit so badly," that he has become the owner of a ranch in Alberta. He intends to use it not only in order to give employment to returned soldiers, but as a place which he can sometimes make his home when circumstances permit. The announcement of his purchase naturally caused the liveliest satisfaction

at the farewell luncheon which he gave in Winnipeg. It remains to be seen whether he will find it necessary to acquire some real estate in the East in order to propitiate his jealous admirers on this side of the Great Lakes.

His Royal Highness leaves the West with the satisfaction of knowing that his visit has been a triumphant success. Everywhere, too, it is clear that it was successful not only because he was the Heir to the Throne, but because of his personal qualities. To himself not the least satisfactory feature has been the warm greetings he received at wayside stations, as well as his stirring reception in the great centres of population and industry. The Prince comes back from the West impressed with the "amazing possibilities of progress and development" in the Western Provinces, and also the certainty of their enormous future influence upon the Empire. His appeal to Westerners to treat all the great social, economic, and political problems in the true British spirit, and to put their shoulders to the wheel to solve them, is a worthy message, and they can best show their admiration for the Prince by responding to it.

* * *

Thanksgiving Day.

In Canada one day in the year is, very appropriately, set apart as a Day of Thanksgiving for blessings vouchsafed to

the Dominion during the past year. The date is not a fixed one, but is determined by proclamation of the Governor-General. This year it was celebrated last Monday. This public holiday is widely appreciated as a national institution, but it is felt by many that the uncertainty of its incidence, up to within little more than a month of its date, has its disadvantages, especially in regard to business arrangements.

To fix a date for the celebration should not be a difficult matter. The suggestion has been made in several quarters that November 11 should be recognised as Thanksgiving Day. As the *Vancouver World* says:—

"Thanksgiving for the blessings of harvest could be joined with thanksgiving for the blessings of liberty won in the Great War. We should have a perpetual reminder of our re-birth of freedom. In such dual fashion the day would acquire a new and valuable significance, while retaining all of the old."

The question is well worth reconsidering before another year comes round.

* * *

Cost of Living and Profiteering.

In Canada, as in the Mother Country, the higher cost of living is one of the main problems of the day. In Great Britain the Profiteering Tribunals are getting to work. In Canada the Board of Commerce set its hand to the problem some time ago. Its activities, however, as our Montreal correspondent indicates in his "Canadian Letter," are meeting with a good deal of criticism.

The Board of Commerce was appointed as an outcome of the enquiry of the Select Committee, whose report we summarise in this issue. The Committee came to the conclusion that no material reduction in the cost of household necessities could be expected "except by increasing the volume at a lower cost of production or by lowering the cost of distribution." They make the interesting remark that they "do not presume to say that there are no cases of undue inflation in prices, or of profiteering," but in the main it is their opinion that the margin between the actual cost of production and what the consumer pays for commodities is reasonably narrow." Perhaps it is the narrowness of the field, as defined by the Committee, that has made the Board's activities up to date so disappointing to the general public.

* * *

Too Much Government Machinery.

At intervals advocates of the simple life make their voices heard, and there are some that carry the creed into other spheres than the personal. The *Toronto Telegram* is one of these. It has come to the conclusion that "Canada is suffering from too much government," and is alarmed by the spectacle of a Dominion Cabinet "running to something round the 20 mark," to which is added "a Commission or Board to attend to everything that requires anything like real work," and each of the nine Provinces with "a complete set of government machinery of its own, running from a dignified Lieutenant-Governor down to the last thing in flunkeyism." That is the direction

in which the *Telegram* seeks retrenchment. It would cut down the machinery of government by abolishing at least a score of Commissions and Boards, and would start reducing the number of Provincial Governments "to something in keeping with Canada's wealth and population."

Its policy in regard to the latter is drastic:—

"Prince Edward Island, which has the population of a Toronto ward, might be tacked on to Nova Scotia on one side, and New Brunswick might be attached on the other. The three Maritime Provinces could thus concentrate on their three main policies, which consist of gathering appropriations from the Dominion Treasury and unloading decrepit railways on the Federal Government."

Someone reckoned the other day that there are 98 Cabinet Ministers in Canada. The discovery would have delighted the *Telegram's* heart, as their reduction is simply a sum in elementary arithmetic—that is, if the *Telegram's* own policy is followed, of completely leaving out of account the constitutional development of the past and the future possibilities of population in an area nearly equal to that of Europe.

* * *

The First Canadian Agent-General.—Some time ago we referred to an article in the *Canadian Magazine* in which an attempt was made to solve the interesting question as to who was the first representative of Canada in London. The writer came to the conclusion that Mr. Fowler Walker, who was in 1765 appointed Agent for the British merchants at Quebec and Montreal, "was the first Canadian Agent in London, and the historical predecessor in some respects of the High Commissioners and Provincial Agents-General of to-day." This conclusion is, however, challenged by Mr. F. C. Wade, Agent-General for British Columbia, who has been further investigating the matter.

In the first instalment of his interesting article, which appears in the current issue of the *Empire Review*, Mr. Wade says that, so far as he has been able to learn, the credit apparently awarded to Quebec must be ascribed to Nova Scotia, and he quotes as the authority a memorandum addressed in 1914 to the Premier of Nova Scotia by Mr. John Howard, the Agent-General for that Province. According to this, the journals of the Provincial Legislature show Joshua Mauger to have been the first Agent accredited to Nova Scotia in London, he having been directly appointed by the Legislature and holding office continuously from 1761 to 1768. Mr. Wade adds that New Brunswick was also represented by a resident Agent in London in comparatively early days, Sir Brook Watson, M.P., holding the office from 1786 to 1794. Mr. Wade also traces the representation of other Canadian Provinces in London, and, in connection with the status of the Agents-General, justifiably declares, in the light of the facts he gives, that the reply of the Dominion Government to their representations on the subject in 1914 betrays a lack of historical knowledge.

* * *

Mr. Lloyd Harris Returns.—Next week the Chairman of the Canadian Mission in London returns to Canada, where he will report to Sir Robert Borden on the work of the Mission and the position as he sees it in Europe for Canadian export trade. The work achieved by Mr. Lloyd Harris and his colleagues since he came over at the personal request of Sir Robert Borden, nearly a year ago, is yet only partially realised or understood in Canada. It is not too much to say that after Sir Robert himself, no Canadian has achieved more in furthering Canada's interests with the Mother Country and with the Allied Governments than the Chairman of the Canadian Mission.

If the business and banking interests of Canada can be made to realise the unparalleled opportunities which lie open to-day for Canada, not only to take an important part in the world's markets, but also to be the stimulus for a new and stronger policy for inter-Imperial trade, then the work done by the Canadian Mission will abundantly bear fruit. If Mr. Harris could be persuaded to give to the Press some of the impressions he has gained in the capitals of Europe while acting as Canada's Commercial Ambassador, it would broaden the outlook of the whole community, and

it would lead both the people and the Government to realise better the immense importance of active and adequate representation of every phase of Canadian interest in the Empire's capital.

* * *

A FORESTRY CORPS SOUVENIR.

A handsome souvenir booklet has been published by the officers and men of No. 120 Company, Canadian Forestry Corps, who up to June last carried on operations at Kinstery (Nairn) and Orton (Morayshire). The booklet is profusely illustrated and admirably printed, and every man who at any time served with the company will cherish this reminder of the days when he "did his bit." No 120 Company was one of the seven companies included in No. 51 District, which district comprised all the north of Scotland lying north of the Spey River. In sending *Canada* a copy of the souvenir booklet, Mrs. Wharton Duff, of Orton, who took a great interest in the personnel of the Company, writes:—"I can only add that the Canadians left us here with a very high standard of what Canadian work and character can be."

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All officers of the Toronto Union of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters who belonged to the One Big Union have been temporarily removed from office by the International leaders.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or 8s. for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER.—At 761, Toronto Street, Winnipeg, on September 22, to Mr. and Mrs. George Alexander—a daughter.
GARDNER.—At St. Catharines, Ontario, on October 7, to Maj. and Mrs. Eric Hume Gardner (née Bentinck)—a daughter.
MADONVILLE.—On September 11, at 63, Heath Street, Toronto, to Marjorie (née Parkin), the wife of Maj. J. M. Macdonnell—a son.
MILLAR.—At Calgary, Alberta, on October 1, the wife of James Millar, of a daughter.
PEARSE.—At 36, Pembroke Gardens, London, on October 6, the wife of Capt. A. R. T. Pearse—a daughter, (Toronto and Winnipeg papers, please copy).
THORNLEY.—On October 9, at Calgary, the wife of Leslie Thornley, of a daughter.
VINY.—On September 7, at Calgary, Frances L. (née Hughes), the wife of Henry Martin Vinney—a daughter. Postal address, care Post Office, Cochrane, Alberta.

MARRIAGES.

FLEMING—STEVENSON.—At Erskine Church, Montreal, on September 25, by the Rev. F. S. Mackenzie, B.D., assisted by Maj. G. G. D. Kilpatrick, D.S.O. (late Chaplain, 42nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders of Canada), Andrew, eldest son of the late Wm. B. Fleming and of Mrs. Fleming, Polokahle, to Ruth, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Stevenson, The Union, Montreal.
OWEN—HENDRIE.—On October 8, 1919, at St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, Lt.-Col. William Hugh Owen, C.B.E., Royal Engineers, Montreal, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Owen, Holyhead, N. Wales, to Enid Strathairn, only daughter of Sir John Strathairn Hendrie and Lady Hendrie, Government House, Toronto, and Hamilton, Ontario.
SIM—OLIPHANT.—At the Manor, Morningside Park, Edinburgh, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. A. Brown, M.A., Peter, second son of Peter M. Sim, of Winnipeg, to Isabella Penman, eldest daughter of Alex. Oliphant, Kennoway.

DEATHS.

GRAHAM.—On September 27, suddenly, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Bruce Thompson Graham, K.C., husband of Annie Lenore Graham, and only son of the late Sir Wallace Graham and Lady Graham, aged 37.
HAMMOND.—On September 22, at Manhattan, N.Y., of consumption, Kathleen, widow of S. F. Hammond, of Toronto, and daughter of James Macfarland, of Kingston, Ontario, aged 33.
HASE.—At Vancouver B.C., on September 13, after a long illness, Dora, wife of Henry Sidney Hase, of the Merchants Bank, Vancouver, and daughter of the late William F. Steven, Henderson Row, and of the late Mrs. Steven, Brunsfield Place, Edinburgh.
PRICE.—On September 11, at Toronto, after an operation, the result of wounds received March 1918, Lt. Evan Edward Price, D.S.O., M.C., Royal Canadian Dragoons, only son of the late Lewis Price, D.S.O., M.C., Price, 19, Parkwood Avenue, Toronto, and grandson of the late William Price, of Wolfesfield, Quebec.
ROBERTSON.—At Struan Cottage, Corstorphine, Edinburgh, on October 2, David Murray Robertson, of Struan, Tyneshead, British Columbia, and formerly nurseryman, Trinity, Inverleith Nurseries, Ferry Road, Edinburgh.
WALKER.—On October 7, at Bibbworth, Irving Road, Southbourne, Bournemouth, John Walker, of 24, Old Chance, London, aged 80. Born at Peterborough, Ontario, September 6, 1839.

IN MEMORIAM.

COTTON.—In proud and loving memory of the Rev. Robert Hugh Allan Cotton, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, and Lt. R.A.S.C., the much-loved younger son of Charles and Adelaide Cotton, of Briarfield, Canterbury, who died from disease contracted on active service, at the 7th Military Division Hospital, Brantford, Ontario, October 2, 1918, aged 31. Penner Cotton, C.F.A., killed in action, June 2, 1916; Capt. George Ross Cotton, Canadian Seniors, on June 13, 1916; and Lt. Alec Rosmond, P.P.C.L.I., on September 15, 1916, some and son-in-law of the late Maj.-Gen. William Henry Cotton, formerly Inspector-General of the Canadian Forces.
LIPSETT.—In devoted memory of Maj.-Gen. Louis James Lipsett, C.R., C.M.G., Legion d'Honneur, Croix de Guerre, General Officer Commanding 4th British Division, killed in action, October 24, 1918, aged 44. "Thank him who led us here, and roughly set His Briton in blown seas and storming showers, We have a voice with which to pay the debt Of boundless love and reverence and regret To those great men who fought, and kept it ours."

In Memoriam notices can be prepaid at the following rates:—A minimum of three lines, or 36 words, 8s. for five years. Each additional word, 1s. 6d. for the period. Rates for preparation for longer periods or perpetuity will be quoted on application.

THE PRINCE'S FAREWELL TO THE WEST

Buys a Ranch in Alberta—Shooting in Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

ACCOMPANIED by the Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan (Sir Richard Lake), the Prince of Wales returned to Regina on Thursday of last week in great spirits to the Royal train at Edenwold, on the Grand Trunk Railway, walking most of the twenty miles to the station. He greatly enjoyed his four days under canvas with Commissioner Perry's North-West Mounted Police, shooting and camping on the banks of a neighbouring lake. The party of eleven guns bagged about 560 duck and a score or so of snipe despite a sudden blizzard, which sent the thermometer down to within

shooting on Monday, the Prince of Wales gave a luncheon party at the Royal Alexandra Hotel to a large number of ladies and Provincial, civic, and Press representatives from Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, who have helped to give him a good time during his stay in the Western Provinces.

In the course of an excellent and well-delivered speech, in which he thanked them and said "Good-bye" to the West, he said that he had made arrangements to complete his three weeks' standing as a Westerner by becoming owner of a small ranch in Alberta, where he hoped to give employment to some time-expired Canadian soldiers, and sometimes be able to come and make his home. Even without that announcement, which obviously delighted his audience (says the *Times* correspondent), the idea of this farewell meeting between the Prince and his father's subjects in this part of the Dominion was a really happy thought and gave great pleasure to the invited guests.

At least twenty of those present, all of whom had already seen him, undertook return journeys of well over 2,000 miles, which took them away from their work or in some cases from their holidays for a whole week, in order to be there. They could hardly have paid him a greater compliment or have shown more clearly the high place which he had won in their affections. The Prince did not forget to say how he had been touched not only by the heartiness of his reception in the big towns, but by the way in which men, women, and children throughout all Canada had over and over again put themselves to the trouble of driving or riding long distances just to see him for a moment as the train passed through the small stations on the line.

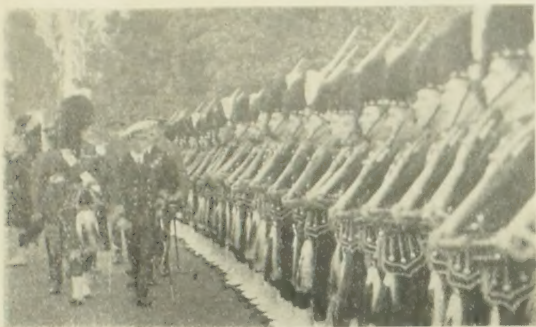
The Future of the West.

Speaking encouragingly on the future, his Royal Highness said: "The Western spirit is a very catching one; at any rate, I have caught it badly. I am returning to the Old Country realising that the Western Provinces are going to influence the future of the British Empire enormously. You have a great land in the making, a great population to assimilate, amazing possibilities of progress and development. As trustees of British interests in the North-West of the great continent, the line of development you take will influence the future destinies of the British Commonwealth. You have great responsibilities, but they need not weigh heavily on you, because you will treat all the great social, economic, and political problems in the British spirit. We have got to put our shoulders to the wheel to solve them, but the spirit which won the war is going to carry us through the difficulties before us."

The Prince returned to Winnipeg on Monday, and left on Tuesday for the important mining centres of Cobalt and Timmins.

The Prince's Ranch.

The ranch bought by the Prince of Wales includes about 1,600 acres, known as the Beddingfield Ranch, adjoining Mr. George Lane's "Bar U" Ranch, which he recently visited. It was established in 1883, and is one of the most prosperous in the High River district of Alberta. The Prince has the option of an additional acreage, which would enable him more than to double the present size of the ranch if he so desires. The Royal rancher (says the *Daily Express* correspondent) intends to bring out thoroughbreds from the King's farms in



THE PRINCE AT VICTORIA.

Reviewing the guard of honour of 50th Canadian Gordon Highlanders (wearing, it will be noted, their full-dress uniform).

Photograph: J. H. A. Chapman.

twelve degrees of zero. The swamp was frozen, and the tents nearly carried away.

The Prince sacrificed a day of his shooting, in order, after a ride of fourteen miles, to inspect the fine sanatorium established near Fort Qu'Appelle, for soldiers suffering from tuberculosis, situated in a sheltered maple-shaded dell in the beautiful valley. Some hundred patients, who were well enough, ventured outside and gave his Royal Highness a most cordial reception. The Prince afterwards went through all the wards with everywhere a cheering word for the inmates. Later his Royal Highness motored through the village of Fort Qu'Appelle and inspected some of the numerous relics of the long period when the headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Company in the North-Western Territories were in that place.

A wonderful spectacle of prosperity was witnessed on Friday (says Reuter's special correspondent) at the thirty-year-old agricultural town of Brandon, where the Prince of Wales inspected a large body of veterans, and begged for a whole holiday for some thousands of children who had assembled at the station to welcome him. The Prince also received a civic address, and held a public reception in the fine Town Hall, the entire population lining the streets.

Before leaving Winnipeg last Saturday afternoon for Poplar Point, where he was to spend the week-end and get some duck



THE PRINCE AT VICTORIA: LISTENING TO THE MAYOR READING THE CIVIC ADDRESS OF WELCOME. ESCORT OF ROYAL NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE IN FOREGROUND.

Photograph: J. H. A. Chapman.

England and devote his ranch principally to cattle and sheep. The entire Province will benefit by the new strains thus introduced. The ranch is already stocked with 150 head of cattle and 400 horses, mostly Clydesdales. It lies under the foothills of the Rockies, where the cattle will graze.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

THE RUFFED GROUSE.

To the Editor of CANADA.

DEAR SIR,—A writer in the *Morning Post*, referring to the visit of the Prince of Wales to the Okanagan Valley, expresses a regret that he will not have an opportunity of "shooting the ruffed grouse, locally known as 'prairie chicken,' on the high prairies."

The prairie chicken, in my experience in Canada—and I have shot them in the prairie Provinces as well as in the Columbia—is not the "ruffed" grouse, but is a pinnated grouse. The willow grouse, spruce grouse, and fool hen are "ruffed" grouse, and are always distinguished by sportsmen from the prairie chicken.—Yours faithfully,

ALBERTAN.

Bath Club, October 10, 1919.

SIR THOMAS WHITE AND WAR GRATUITY.

Canada's Serious Financial Position.

Sir Thomas White, at a meeting of the special Parliamentary Committee which is dealing with the civil re-establishment of soldiers, questioned the ability of the country to provide the gratuities amounting to upwards of two hundred million dollars, which it is suggested they should receive. He said that the financial position, while not critical, was still, after five years of war, sufficiently serious. Present obligations would absorb most of the proceeds of the coming loan, and another loan would probably be necessary next year, even without making provision for the proposed gratuities. The first necessity of the country was to establish credits, the basis of trade with European countries and Great Britain.

The views of the former Finance Minister will, it is expected (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Morning Post*), influence the attitude of Parliament.

PROVINCES AND PROHIBITION.

A Bill amending the Canadian Temperance Act was last week introduced by the Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, in the Dominion House of Commons. It provides that where a majority of electors in any Province declare themselves in favour of the prohibition of the importation or manufacture of alcoholic liquors in the Province, such importation or manufacture will be prohibited by proclamation. The Bill has become necessary (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Times*) owing to the impending expiry of the war-time Prohibition Order in Council.

CANADIAN BATTLEFIELD MEMORIALS.

The following sites, for battlefield memorials, applied for by the Canadian Government, have been approved by the Imperial Battle Exploits Memorials Committee:—(1) St. Julien, (2) Courcellette, (3) Observatory Ridge (Sanctuary Wood), (4) Vimy (Hill 145), (5) Passchendaele, (6) Caix (between Caix and Le Quesnel), (7) Dury (Drocourt-Quéant Line), (8) Broulon Wood.

A preliminary estimate of \$500,000 was authorised by Parliament for the erection of memorials.

Col H. T. Hughes, C.M.G., D.S.O., who has recently returned from Canada, has the Canadian interests in hand. He has gone to France and Belgium to complete the surveys and make arrangements to secure the land and obtain the titles.

WINNIPEG STRIKE LEADER'S EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Ivens, the Winnipeg strike leader and ex-Methodist pastor, braved the threats of the mob in the streets of Sarnia, Ont., and spoke to 300 workmen in the public hall (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*). The electric light was turned out when he began speaking, but gas light was supplied, and he was permitted to deliver his address without further interruption.

An open-air meeting which Mr. Ivens was to address was called off because the Mayor of Sarnia refused to allow him to speak in a civic building or on civic property.

Miss Ada Mackenzie (Mississauga, Toronto) beat Miss Kate Robertson (Beaconsfield, Montreal) in the final round of the Canadian Ladies' Championship, on the Beaconsfield course, Montreal, at the 19th hole.

A CANADIAN LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MONTREAL, October 1.

With great strikes in Britain and in the United States, and with political struggles in other countries, Canadians are to some extent congratulating themselves in these days that the Dominion is comparatively immune from serious trouble. The general feeling here in regard to the railway struggle in Britain is that it is on all fours with the Winnipeg strike of a few months ago, when it was a case of Government and all other workers outside the Labour Unions being determined not to be overridden by organised manual labour. Canada to-day recognises the tangible ties that bind her to Great Britain, for all the labour troubles in the Mother Country have had an adverse influence on shipping and trade here.

That the Dominion has been picking up very well is shown by the figures for September in the Montreal and Toronto Customs departments. The amount of \$3,731,015 constituted a record for two and a half years, this being the second largest amount ever collected, the high-water mark being \$4,029,715 in May, 1917. The Inland Revenue also showed an increase of \$441,000 over the corresponding month last year. Toronto shows an increase of \$705,211 over September of last year, and it is estimated that the first Peace year will show about four million dollars to the good. The final day of September also saw the most active day of the year on the Montreal Stock Exchange, when the trading on the market totalled in excess of 32,000 shares. The month just closed approaches in activity the best month of the year to date, which was June. Lachine Canal reports for September indicate a tremendous increase in the shipments of grain as compared with the same month last year.

Handling of Wheat Crops.

The handling of the wheat crop is dealt with by two Bills introduced this week in Parliament to give sanction to Orders-in-Council passed under authority of the War Measures Act. One Bill simply prolongs the life of the Board of Grain Supervisors, established in 1917 to superintend the movement of the crop in that year and the following year, when the price of wheat was fixed and guaranteed by the Government, and the British Government, represented by the British Wheat Export Company, was the only purchaser of export grain. The Bill is designed simply to give the Board sufficient time to wind up its business of the crop year 1918-19, which closed on August 31 last. The second Bill validates the order constituting the Canadian Wheat Board, which was formed last summer to market the wheat of the 1919 crop. It is authorised to receive the wheat from the farmers and to make them a preliminary payment on the basis of \$2.15 a bushel for No. 1 Northern at Fort William. The Board is to dispose of the grain to the best advantage, and if it obtains more than it disbursed in making the first payment the surplus is to be distributed, less charges for handling, among growers in proportion to the quantity and grade of their product.

The difference between the Canadian and the United States systems, Sir George Foster explained to the House, is that the former cannot receive less than \$2.15 a bushel for his No. 1 Northern, while the latter cannot receive more than \$2.26 a bushel, the price fixed for the 1918 crop over the border. Replying to criticism that the Government's policy tended to encourage the export of wheat instead of flour, to the detriment of the milling industry, as well as the livestock industry, the Minister of Trade and Commerce said Canada could not dictate to purchasers what form they should buy goods in. Great Britain needed wheat as well as flour.

The Board of Commerce.

The Board of Commerce, which, in the popular mind, was appointed to defeat profiteering, is not having plain sailing, but is meeting with criticisms both in Parliament and in the Press. On the one hand, the moving spirit of the Board, Mr. W. F. O'Connor, is charged with issuing orders which are calculated to hit the producers rather than the profiteers, particularly in the dairy business. This apparently is in reference to the edict issued by Mr. O'Connor, the Vice-Chairman, that any action to advance the price of milk will incur a fine of \$1,000. Individuals who have appeared before the Board are realising that if they want to prove their case they will have to have expert aid, but so far practically all individual complaints have been brushed aside, after some tilting with the Vice-Chairman. The Board, which comprises Judge H. A. Robson, Mr. W. F. O'Connor and Mr. F. A. Acland, has now a Labour member added to it, Mr. James Murdock, of Toronto.

The beautiful sword of honour presented to General Pershing by the Corporation of the City of London is now on view at the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths' Company, 112, Regent Street, London, W. 1.

Is "Canada" in your local library or reading room? If not—why not?

COST OF LIVING IN CANADA.

Report of Select Committee Conditions That Keep Up Prices.

SOME time ago a Select Committee of the Dominion House of Commons was appointed to enquire as to the prices charged throughout Canada for foodstuffs, clothing, fuel, etc., as to the rate of profit made thereon by dealers and others concerned in their production, distribution and sale, and as to the rentals of dwelling-houses in industrial centres, etc. The Committee were unable to cover the last part of the remit, but they have issued a final report containing important conclusions regarding the necessities mentioned.

So far as the Committee were able to discern, no material reduction in the cost of such commodities can be expected except by increasing the volume at a lower cost of production or by lowering the cost of distribution.

The Committee do not presume to say that there are no cases of undue inflation in prices, or of profiteering, but in the main it was their opinion that, having in mind the service which the consuming public demand, the margin between the actual cost

In the attention and making loans to the Committee find that while without question the large concern making a lot of money in the circumstances, they are doing so because of the efficiency of their methods and their large turnover, and not because of excessive profit on the commodity themselves.

In the milling industries the same condition prevails. The gross margin covering cost of milling and the public made is about four-fifths of 1 cent per pound of flour while the net profit averages about one-tenth of 1 per cent. To illustrate what this means it has been shown that a reduction of 1 cent on a barrel of flour would make possible a reduction of 1 cent a loaf on a one and a-half pound loaf of bread. Profits in this business were wiped out the price would be less than one-tenth of 1 cent on a one and a-half pound loaf of bread.

The same applies to dairy products and eggs. In the case of butter the Committee find that the creamery varies from the farmers and manufacturing it into butter at a gross cost of from 3½ to 5 cents a pound, varying with locality and the distance the cream has to be hauled. The cost covers transportation charges, manufacturing cost, marketing, and any possible loss in collection. In this respect the evidence shows that one creamery only made any profit at all, and that was a very narrow one.

"Cornering the Market"

The Committee also enquired into the question of cornering the market, and it was found that no such thing prevails. "There is," they say, "direct and keen competition, and any man having the money and wishing to do so can purchase direct from the producers any commodity he wishes—one box of eggs or one box of butter, etc., as the case may be. The same applies to meat products. Markets are wide open. Any butcher or retailer or consumer can compete in the open market with those engaged similarly."

In the case of the retailer the Committee have found the spread to be greater, with varying results, showing undue high prices in isolated cases only. But here again, as in the case of foodstuffs, the operations are carried on on a margin close to the actual cost. In this connection the consuming public have it in their power to reduce the cost from 5 to 15 per cent. by using some of the cheaper grades of meat products or by being satisfied with a less expensive service. It has been shown that in many parts of Canada it is becoming difficult for retail merchants to dispose of any but the prime cuts of meat, the result being that the less choice lines must be sacrificed. Special attention in this connection has been given to the matter of bacon, which is sold in the English market in what is known as two Wiltshire sides. The Canadian market demands highly specialised grades, making necessary the curing of the same hog in eight or ten parts and in the most expensive way, and then it is only the choicest part that finds ready markets. These things naturally tend to a marked increase of the cost of the commodities actually in use.

Often expensive and frequent deliveries at present cannot add very materially to the cost of the goods. Whether they can be eliminated or not is a matter that can only be decided by the consuming public.

No Instances of Hoarding.

The Committee found no instances of anything that could be legitimately termed hoarding. It is true that there was in storage in Canada for the previous six months a large quantity of frozen beef. This, however, was a product prepared for the British Food Commission, having been ordered by that Commission before the signing of the Armistice, and being held in storage subject to shipping instructions and not being a commodity marketable in Canada except to a limited degree.

So far as the Committee were able to go as regards general groceries, fruits and fish, the evidence pointed to the same general condition, viz., higher costs of distribution with narrow net profits. In the wider range of general commodities it was found that greater variations and a wider spread existed in certain places, but again production and distribution cost seemed to be the dominant factor in determining prices. In boots and shoes the Committee found the increase in manufacturers' costs to be about 100 per cent, with the price still up, due to the increased price of leather and the increase in cost of labour. In this line manufacturers' profits were from almost zero to a maximum of 17 per cent. In the goods the same conditions were found. Raw materials and labour have brought manufacturers' costs to a run 100 per cent. increase in many cases, and on the whole the spread of profit on the goods is a small factor in the cost to the ultimate consumer. Two cases, however, came to the notice of the Committee in these two lines of commodities, where in their judgment excessive profits were taken.



THE HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, C.M.G.
The latest portrait of the Liberal Leader.
Photograph: Pittman, Ottawa.

of production and what the consumer pays for such commodities is reasonably narrow.

The production cost of meat and farm products, i.e., the price paid to the farmer, is, the Committee state, from 100 per cent. to 115 per cent. greater than it was five years ago. The prices of hogs have increased by 125 per cent. on an average; beef cattle, 110 to 125 per cent.; dairy products on the butter fat basis and eggs from 100 to 110 per cent. above normal. The Committee have considered the possibility of effecting some relief at this point, either (a) by fixing a price or (b) by placing an embargo on the export of foodstuffs. They are of opinion, however, that to do either of these things would result in most disastrous effects. The enquiry shows that if one considers labour conditions and the cost of stock feed, those engaged in the production of those lines of foodstuffs are not making an undue profit.

While the present price of wheat continues, not only will the price of bread and all cereals continue as they are, but the base cost of all the other food products must continue to remain high, the reason being that wheat prices regulate, in a degree, the prices of staple commodities.

Passing on to the spread between the base cost and what the consumer pays, the Committee find that while there may have been isolated cases of undue profits and other cases where poor business methods have resulted in high prices, on the whole the business has been carried on on a margin of profit reasonably close to actual cost.

In staple goods, such as woolsens, cottons, etc., the spread from the factory to the retailer is about 75 per cent., namely, 15 to 25 per cent. to the wholesaler and an average of 50 per cent. to the retailer. In the main the evidence shows that, notwithstanding these high gross margins, the net profit is small when computed either on capital or turnover. It does seem, however, that these costs of doing business are high. The elements entering into these high costs are rents, municipal taxes, and labour, and in investigating these the Committee found that in one place, where rent counted for 5 per cent. of the total turnover, the gross rent value yielded on the property only produced 5 per cent. on the assessed value.

High Prices Likely to Remain.

Coming to state their conclusions, the Committee say that, while before the war there was a steady rise in the price of commodities, during the war a greater advance in prices occurred, and all indications point to goods remaining for a considerable time, if not permanently, on a higher price level. Scarcity of material and destruction due to war have partly caused this rise in price, but even more the expansion in currency and credit, which has caused a general money depreciation. "It must be remembered," says the report, "that the expansion of bank credits has been proportioned to the increase in the prices of production, and that the banks were called upon to furnish immensely larger sums to facilitate trade than in the period prior to the war. Huge dealings have been made possible to companies with comparatively small capital by a generous policy of credits on the part of the banks. The accumulation of reserves by the trading corporations of the country is a means of making us less dependent upon foreign borrowings and putting our business on a sounder basis, and no proper criticism may be directed to the policy of thus increasing the capital employed in business. While corporations were required in peace times to make reports of their annual statements and these were open to public inspection, private partnership firms have only been required during war time to make these returns to the Cost of Living Commission and the Food Board. Prior to making any such returns satisfactory examination of the internal trade of the country was impossible." It cannot be said, the Committee proceed, that the higher price level has become fixed. All the evidence is to the effect that under the present circumstances prices are unstable. Whether they will go higher, stand where they are, or fall, has not and apparently cannot be determined. The truth is that the adjustment of the changed conditions has not yet been achieved, and any weighing of the factors affecting it in advance is impracticable. So many factors operating can only find their true adjustment in the actual operation of business.

While individual prices of the present as compared with 1914 appear extravagantly high, comparison of the price of any commodity to-day with prices of other commodities of to-day presents through all classes a uniformity of increase.

While the underlying conditions above referred to have increased prices, the close attention and control by Government agencies over the country's trade has been a large factor in preventing exceptional rises in some commodities and in securing the uniformity referred to.

Position of Companies.

The Committee's investigation has shown that many of the companies engaged in trade have increased their capitalisation during the past five or six years very largely. Before the war there had been many mergers, and very considerable stock-watering and a steady increase in prices have enabled corporations to make large profits and bring inflated issues to the dividend-bearing stage. Some of the profiteering was inevitable through the increase in value of stocks held, and justifiable in view of subsequent expected depreciation of the value of stock when adjustment takes place. Those companies which have built up reserves without capitalising their earnings may justify upon the cause they have followed. Yet, with this allowance, the fact remains that in many businesses the profits have been very high, and required that the Government should take cognizance of the situation. The Committee, in their second report, therefore recommended to the House the establishment of a Board of Commerce having powers of regulation and control of the present abnormal situation.

Individual cases of high profits have been discovered, but these are probably no more numerous or excessive than during ordinary times of peace. In some cases these are due to war orders, in other cases to speculation and efficiency, and, again in other cases to a favoured condition and greed.

The Committee point out that some of the responsibility for higher living costs, in their opinion, rests upon the consumer's wasteful buying, as, for example, in the case of meats. The ordering of household supplies by telephone, where the usual habit is to order the best, may be mentioned as another case; and this has a distinct relationship to the third, namely, delivery costs. These are, no doubt, run up by an indiscriminate use of the telephone in making several orders to the retailer in the course of a day. During the period of high

wages which attended the increase in prices the public has been demanding a high class of goods of all descriptions, which is a matter entirely within the control of consumers. Lack of diligence in buying is also a factor in increasing living costs.

The Committee feel that the industrial expansion due to munition making in Canada is another cause of high prices. The big wages offered drew large numbers of people from the rural districts to the cities. This movement in Canada had been in progress for some time before the war, but was then accelerated. The result has been a scarcity of labour on the farms and some very considerable reduction in the production of the farms. Many of these people are loth to return to farming, and there is consequently labour congestion in the cities. There may be no way to correct this condition but the stern alternatives presented by a business depression.

The Solution of the Problem.

As far as remedies are concerned, the Committee hold, with regard to the Board of Commerce recommended in their interim report, that the publicity given to the investigations of such a Board will have a steadying effect; its powers of regulation applied to trade practices and agreements will speed reform, and large questions of policy where trade tends to combinations and restrictions may be submitted to the board for advisory action. The Committee are of the opinion that the question of co-operative buying and distribution should be carefully investigated, for the reason that in all lines investigated the greatest spread was found to have occurred in the distribution from the manufacturer to the consumer.

"The specific remedy for these conditions," declare the Committee, in conclusion, "can only be expressed in general terms: Get our men back into productive industry as rapidly as possible. Every war in the past has resulted in greatly increased prices of commodities, and the only way in which nations have been able to rehabilitate themselves in the post-war periods has been by intense application to productive industry. Having said this, your Committee do not feel that they should leave the subject without strongly urging what they consider to be the paramount necessity at the present time, namely, the need of getting our people to see the situation as it is. Canada must get more men into productive activity if our people are going to cope with the conditions now confronting them. Your Committee desire to emphasise the need of united effort in order to restore the waste of the last five years, so that Canada may be brought back to normal conditions. In the final analysis the solution of the whole problem rests in a willingness on the part of all the Canadian people to seize and make use of the splendid opportunities before them."

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ACQUISITION OF GRAND TRUNK.

Terms on which Government will Take Over Railway.

The Minister of Railways introduced a resolution in the Dominion House of Commons on Tuesday providing for the acquisition of the Grand Trunk Railway by the Dominion Government.

The whole of the company's capital stock (says *Reuter's* Ottawa correspondent) is to be acquired, with the exception of the present 4 per Cent. Guaranteed Stock amounting to £12,500,000. As part consideration for the acquisition the Government may agree to guarantee the payment of dividends on the present guaranteed 4 per cent. stock and interest on the present debenture stock when payable. These guarantees take effect on the appointment of a Committee of Management as provided.

The Government may also guarantee payment of half-yearly dividends of 4 per cent. per annum, from the date of the appointment of the Committee of Management, upon the issue, now authorised, of new guaranteed non-voting stock not exceeding an amount to be determined by an Arbitration Board. This issue may be redeemed by the Government at par at any time after 30 years from the date of appointment of the Committee of Management on six months' notice.

When the agreement for acquisition is ratified by a majority of stock holders, the Committee of Management will be formed, consisting of five persons, two appointed by the Government, two by the company, and the fifth by the other four. The committee will ensure the operation of the Grand Trunk in harmony with the Canadian National Railways, the two systems being treated as nearly as possible as one. The committee will continue to act until the preference and common stock is vested in the Government.

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Speaking at the Dockhead Working Men's Association, Bermuda, last week, Lord Morris, ex-Prime Minister of Newfoundland, said that if the whole industrial question could be placed before a permanent, independent tribunal in which the labouring man had confidence, he believed that the ghost of industrial strife would be laid to rest for ever.

JASPER PARK: Canada's National Playground.

An Area of 5,000 Square Miles of Unrivalled Scenery

MEN and women are merely "children of a larger growth," and the adage, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," might well be applied to those who have passed the first joyousness of youth. To-day, reason dictates that playgrounds must form an integral part of our children's education, and on the assumption that we, their elders, are still able to share the joys of a happy vacation, playgrounds must form a part of the national life.

Canada has realised this national duty, and is in the happy position of being able to satisfy, at comparatively small cost, the people's craving for national playgrounds.



IN JASPER PARK.

LT.-Col. J. Obed Smith, Superintendent of Emigration, during his recent visit.

No country in the world is as fortunate in this respect as the Dominion. The National Parks are in reality national recreation grounds and are unsurpassed in natural beauty. They offer wonderful facilities for outdoor pastime. Such wide sweeps of mountain and forest lands are the finest antidote to "over-civilisation."

Writers of note who have experienced the joys of a holiday in Jasper Park, the pearl of Canada's huge playgrounds, have gone into ecstasies over "the gems of purest turquoise blue, in matchless settings of crag and forest scenery, glacier and snow and storm-riven peak" that may be found in the Rockies. Canada, some of these writers aver, is destined to become the playground of the world, just as the Alps have been for one short century the playground of Europe.

Most—though not all—of the Canadian National Parks are situated in the region of the Rockies. Jasper Park covers an area of 5,000 square miles. It embraces all the mountain area lying east of the Great Divide, and within the watersheds of the Saskatchewan and Athabaska Rivers.

The Park derives its name from old Jasper House, one of the principal posts of the Hudson's Bay Company in the days when the outposts of the "Company of Gentlemen Adventurers" were pushed west and north of the sparsely-settled towns of British North America.

Jasper Park is situated wholly within the Province of Alberta, the Dominion not having power to appropriate Crown lands within the adjacent Province of British Columbia. On this account it was impossible to include Mount Robson, the premier peak of the Canadian Rockies. This mighty buttress lies beyond the western boundaries of the Park, but it within easy access.

Many people—probably even the majority of Canadians—cling to the idea that Jasper Park is merely a vast natural area set apart by the Dominion Government for "mountaineering cranks" and wealthy tourists seeking "something new." This is far from being the case. Jasper Park (which is served by the Canadian National and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways) is essentially Canada's Playground.

The Park is fed by the waters of the Athabaska (Whirlpool, and east and west branches of the Athabaska), the Maligne and Rocky Rivers (the latter also with numerous tributaries). Medicine Lake and Fish Lake are the largest of the lakes on the eastern side of the Athabaska River. The latter, finding an outlet through the Yellowhead Pass, flows through the Re-

gion in a north-easterly direction, parallel with the G.T.P. line of steel. Jasper Lake and Braid Lake are the main given to the large bodies of water on the Athab.

Jasper Park can never be "overdone" by the tourist and the tripper, that highest of holiday resorts of the Western world, will of necessity be a stranger to its precincts. Some nine per cent. of the trails of this wonderful playground have been traversed only by the Indian hunter and the fur trader and prospector.

The sportsman will revel in this Dominion playground, for as a game preserve the Park is admirably located. Here he will find fit occupation for rod and gun, with the fresh smell of the spruce and pine to add the elixir of life. The Alpinist already knows and appreciates the value of Jasper Park at its true worth, for annually it is the rendezvous of the Alpine Club of Canada.

See pictures on our centre double-page.

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THE ATHABASKA OIL FIELDS

Mr. Charles F. Law, of Vancouver, who has been visiting the Peace River and Athabaska districts on behalf of Boston interests, announces that 40,000 acres of oil-bearing land have been acquired 60 miles north of McMurray. He informed a representative of the *Montreal Gazette* that he was commissioned by the Anglo-Persian Oil Co. to ask the British Columbia Government for a concession of 60 square miles.

Mr. Law said that besides the tar sands of the Athabaska River he was certain that rich finds of lighter oils must be made back from the river in the hills, where he held the more ample cover would protect the gasoline from escaping by volatilisation. "It is certain," he declared, "that there are 30,000 barrels of oil to the acre, judging only from what is in sight already."

Mr. Law pointed out that so far as this claim of oil wealth in the Great North-West is concerned, modern discoveries are only confirming the belief of a past century. He produced an old map of that territory, dating back 100 years, showing the route taken by Sir John Franklin's expedition to the Arctic regions. This was by way of Hudson Bay, and this map, pre-



MOUNT ROBSON (13,051), SHOWING BERG LAKE AND TUMBLING GLACIER
Canadian National Railways Photograph.

pared by Sir John Richardson, the scientist of the expedition bore the words "petroleum and slag mineral patch" on the ground secured by Mr. Law's company. Another map, nearly 10 years old, drawn by the Geological Survey Department of Ottawa, bears similar references in regard to Pierre au Calumet, when being marked "tar sands, 100 ft. thick."

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Bennett, the centre forward of the Liverpool football team, lived for some time in Montreal.

WESTERN FARM LANDS IN DEMAND.

U.S. Settlers Pouring into Prairie Provinces.

Immigration and a demand for farm lands in Western Canada naturally go hand in hand. This must always be so, seeing that the American farmer who sells up his farm holdings in Nebraska, in Minnesota, or in the Dakotas, prior to crossing the International Boundary and settling in Western Canada, almost invariably has plenty of capital.

Since the date of the Armistice practically the only immigration into Canada has been *via* the United States. Americans have been pouring into the Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in a steady stream, and British Columbia has also benefited from the influx.

The American immigrants are mostly farmers, hard-headed men who have made farming their business in life, and who realise that to-day is the time to seize the chance of securing magnificent farm lands in the Last Best West at a cheap rate. These men have only in a few cases seen the country in which they propose to take up citizenship, but they depend in no small degree on the reports of trustworthy farmer friends, who have acted as couriers for little communities scattered over the States of Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and Illinois.

These "couriers" are men who have already made good as settlers in the Prairie Provinces. They have passed on the story of wonderful opportunity to their friends across the line, who, following enquiries for good farm lands, usually become large buyers and make substantial cash payments.

Because of Manitoba's record this year—there were few crop failures in the Province, as compared with Saskatchewan and Alberta, which suffered from drought—the attention of many landseekers on the American side of the line has been turned to that Province.

One result of the partial crop failure in certain areas in Saskatchewan will tend to bring down the price of farm lands in the affected areas, and incoming American settlers will be quick to seize the opportunity of clinching a good deal.

Not all the land-seekers, however, come from the United States. The call of the West appears to be appealing with irresistible force to many young Canadians in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and even to men in Ontario. These men include many returned war veterans, who, under the Soldier Settlement Scheme, will find it a comparatively easy matter to make the change of residence.

Many Americans are settling in British Columbia, but the Coast Province expects its greatest influx of settlers with the opening up of the British emigration season next spring.

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TRAINING FOR CANADIAN FARMS.

Selection of British ex-Service Men.

It is officially announced that the Soldier Settlement Board will send a Qualification Committee to Great Britain in January for the purpose of selecting veterans from the Imperial Forces for settlement in Canada (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Times*). It will hold sittings in various parts of England and Scotland, and those accepted will be given certificates entitling them to come to Canada, to receive agricultural training, and participate in the benefits of the Canadian scheme.

It is intended to secure one or more farms to be organised upon the Canadian plan and to be used as testing stations to provide an opportunity to the proposed settler to determine whether he would like Canadian farming and to enable the Qualification Committee to ascertain whether the applicant would be likely to be a success in the farming business. Those who have had no farming experience will be required to spend two years in training either at agricultural schools or with a practical farmer. Those who have had farming experience will be required to spend not more than a year to become familiar with Canadian methods before being placed on the land and given loans under the Act. The Act provides loans as high as \$4,500 for the purchase of land and \$3,000 for livestock and equipment.

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ONTARIO NOMINATIONS.

Three hundred candidates were nominated on Monday for 111 seats in the Ontario Legislature. Of these, 100 are Conservatives, 70 Liberals, while 64 represent the United Farmers and 19 the Independent Labour Party, and various other candidates represent the Farmers and Labour Party jointly.

Four Conservatives were elected without opposition—Brig.-General Ross for Kingston County, the Minister of Education, Dr. Cody, for Toronto, Mr. W. D. Black, for Addington, and Mr. J. R. Cook for North Hastings.

The general expectation (says the *Toronto* correspondent of the *Times*) is that the Government will be sustained by a reduced majority, and that 20 or 25 candidates nominated by the farmers will have seats in the next Legislature.

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The Dominion House of Commons approved the Austrian Peace Treaty on Tuesday.

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

Reducing Freight Rates.

"The Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited, announces thirteen of 'Canada's commerce carriers' sailing from Montreal for different foreign ports beginning September 25. The Government ships ought to be able to exert a beneficial effect on freight rates before long."—*Toronto Globe*.

An Unofficial Visitor.

"The Prince of Wales is making it clear that he is not carrying out a stereotyped programme. His replies to addresses have the personal note. He is not afraid to say freely what occurs to him. For once royalty has not been warned by the elder statesmen against saying something that might be used against the Crown or the Empire or the Government. This Prince is heartily and candidly spontaneous. The war, or something else has made him as fearless of his friends as he naturally was of his enemies. The Prince of Wales is not oppressed with the weight of his own destiny. Doubtless the Crown seems to him a long way off. He has made up his mind in the meantime to be a good deal of a Canadian, and ventures to intimate that he is not making a perfunctory tour, but intends to come often and make himself at home in this country."—*Vancouver Province*.

Our Most Expensive Amusement.

"Every strike is an indictment of our boasted democracy. The democratic world is a vale of strikes at the moment. Note how Great Britain has suffered. Or take Canada's case. There have been approximately two strikes a week in Canada every week for the last eighteen years. Half a million working men have taken part in them, and the total time lost in production runs to well over one working man's time for forty-five thousand years! Fourteen million working days lost because a modern democracy has not yet learned to see before its nose, not yet learned to formulate a means of preventing industrial wars. What would be the wealth of Canada to-day if fourteen million working days had been filled with work? It is safe to say the National Debt would not be the politician's nightmare it is at present. Must the strike and lock-out continue to be the only resource of employers and employees, in view of the national loss it occasions? That depends on the efficiency or inefficiency of our democracy. An efficient democracy would at once devise machinery to prevent national warfare."—*Vancouver World*.

A Simple Precaution.

"The agitation of the Automobile Club of Canada in favour of a law compelling vehicles of all kinds using the roads at night to carry lamps will not, it goes without saying, be immediately successful, but let us hope that the campaign is kept up till the object in view is attained. With the coming of the automobile night travel on many country roads has enormously increased, and with this increase the danger of accident has naturally become much greater. But even without the automobile the total disregard of the elementary rules of safety through the omission of lights has been the cause of very many serious accidents. Visitors from other nations, where experience has shown the value of this simple protection, invariably wonder at the happy-go-lucky manner in which the people of this continent trust themselves to the highways without lights on the darkest nights."—*Montreal Star*.

Time for Incredulity.

"There are adventurous spirits who will doubtless rush to The Pas, at the head of Lake Winnipeg, in search of the gold and petroleum reported to have been discovered in amazingly rich quantities in that district. The quest of the golden fleece never wanes, but it will be well to await authentic news on the subject, and it is somewhat suspicious that the alleged find has been made by a travelling Chicago salesman. There may be gold and there may be oil in the neighbourhood of The Pas. Both are found in many parts of Canada. New Brunswick produces gold. Quebec also, as well as petroleum, and in Ontario both are found in liberal quantity: to say nothing of silver. Manitoba has more than once before had its rush of gold prospectors. The precious metal is found in the North Saskatchewan River, Alberta has profitable oil fields, and British Columbia is rich in minerals. But not many an El Dorado has yet been uncovered in Canada, though the hope of doing so is constantly nurtured, and the game of chance is irresistible with many people. Surface indications of gold and oil abound and there they stop. Time and money and industry must support faith before the recompense comes, if it ever does come, and while the story of The Pas strikes is interesting, we must wait awhile to learn whether a hoax has been perpetrated and whether, if otherwise, the indications run below the surface."—*Montreal Gazette*.

DEEDS THAT WON BATTLE HONOURS.

Gallantry in the Battles of the "Last Hundred Days."

(*"London Gazette" Supplement, October 3, Awards Announced in "Gazette" Supplement of March 3.*)

[Continued from Last Issue.]

SECOND BAR TO M.C.

Capt. James C. Auld, M.C., 4th Bn., 1st Bde., C.F.A. (Toronto).

On Sept. 28, 1918, near Sailly, he established an O.P. on the right flank of the infantry. Seeing that the infantry on the right were being held up by machine-gun fire, he changed his position thence, and laying a telephone line, directed fire on the houses and barns from where the fire was coming. Later, he went forward with two telephonists laying a line, and called on the infantry he was with to follow him. (M.C. gazetted June 24, 1916; 1st Bar Nov. 14, 1916.)

Capt. Maxwell McRae, M.C., 25th Bn. (Westville, N.B.).

For cool courage and judgment during an attack on the enemy outpost line south-east of Inchy-en-Artois on the nights of Sept. 22

1916, he led his company with great skill and gallantry, and by his cheerfulness and courage after being wounded set a fine example to all ranks. His judgment throughout was excellent, and his complete control of his company at all times was of the greatest assistance to his commanding officer. (M.C. gazetted July 29, 1917.)

Lt. Victor W. Dunn, M.C., 3rd Lny Bn. (Brandon).

For gallantry and devotion to duty in the construction of a pontoon and trestle bridge over the Canal du Nord and Aisne River at Saint Marquien during the battle on Sept. 22, 1918. By his skill and energy he succeeded in getting bridging material forward under heavily shelled roads, and constructed three bridges for men and horse transport in three and a half hours. (M.C. gazetted Feb. 18, 1919.)

Lt. Robert Burchell, M.C., 25th Bn. (Glace Bay, N.S.).

For gallantry, determination, and judgment during the attack on the Canal de l'Escaut at Escadouvres on Oct. 10, 1918. He was in command of a company detailed to capture the bridgeheads on the left. Notwithstanding the darkness and smoke, he led his company with great skill, clearing all opposition on the way very quickly. On crossing he captured eight of the enemy who were trying to hold the bridgehead. (M.C. gazetted Sept. 16, 1919.)

Capt. Frederick T. Campbell, M.C., C.A.M.C., and 8th Bn. (Calgary).

During the attack east of the Canal du Nord on Sept. 27/28, 1918, he continuously attended the wounded whilst exposed to severe enemy fire. On Sept. 29, 1918, in an attack east of the Douai-Cambrai road, he worked coolly and fearlessly in the open for fourteen hours. His fearless devotion to duty saved many lives. (M.C. gazetted Feb. 1, 1919.)

Lt. James E. Christie, M.C., 13th Bn. (Truro, N.S.).

On Sept. 27, 1918, in the attack on the Marquien line, the company had just jumped off, but its advance was held up by three thick belts of wire and severe machine-gun fire from a strong point behind it. He quickly organised a party, and led them forward under heavy fire to cut the wire. Finally, he went back under very heavy fire and got up a tank and sent it through. He showed fine courage and rendered valuable service. (M.C. gazetted Oct. 18, 1917.)

Lt. Herbert C.R. Clark, M.C., 7th Bn. (Vancouver).

For most conspicuous gallantry and leadership during the Bourlon Wood operations, Sept. 27, 1918, in leading his company during the attack. On finding it impossible to reach his jumping-off line owing to another unit in front of him being held up, he took over the fight from them, and for two hours fought his way over open ground and through heavy belts of wire against an enemy force who were opposing him with machine guns and rifles and two field-guns firing point blank, finally, after being wounded, gaining his objective. (M.C. gazetted Oct. 18, 1917.)

Capt. Chester F. Commins, M.C., 1st Bn. (Toronto).

During the battle of Cambrai, on Oct. 1, 1918, while leading his company into the attack, he found that the advancing troops were pushing ahead into our own barrage and were losing direction. He immediately ran forward, under heavy machine-gun fire, checked his men, and reorganised them. In the subsequent advance he was severely wounded, but with splendid courage forced his way forward, leading his men until he was again hit. He still tried to press forward but was hit the third time, this time fatally. (M.C. gazetted Feb. 8, 1919.)

Lt. Charles D. Crowe, M.C., 31st Bn., C.F.A. (Guelph).

Under heavy enemy fire at Inchy, Sept. 27, 1918, he was bringing in the guns of his battery, which were to be placed in position east of Inchy, to open fire on barrage. As the battery approached Inchy a heavy enemy barrage opened upon them, disabling two gun teams. He cleared the road and guided through the guns whose teams were uninjured. After placing these two guns in position, he returned with the required horses and brought in the remainder of the battery, placing the guns in position in time to open the barrage. (M.C. gazetted Jan. 18, 1919.)

Lt. George A. Cruickshank, M.C., 29th Bn.

Near Iwuy on Oct. 11, 1918, when his company was held up by a pill-box on the Erclin River, he rushed forward with a few men, and succeeded in capturing the garrison and five machine-guns, which allowed his company to advance. He then proceeded across the river, and cleared out an enemy post which was inflicting heavy casualties on our men. His splendid action saved many casualties and cleared up a difficult situation. (M.C. gazetted March 26, 1919.)

Capt. Henry C. Davis, M.C., 10th Fd. Amb. (Toronto).

He was in charge of the evacuation of wounded from the forward area during the fighting in front of Cambrai, commencing Sept. 28, 1918. He formed routes of evacuation under heavy machine-gun and shell fire. He guided parties of stretcher-bearers in front of the Regimental Aid Posts at St. Ollé and Sailly, and collected many wounded men. Throughout he showed great gallantry and devotion to duty. (M.C. gazetted Jan. 18, 1919.)

Capt. Charles B. Holmes, M.C., 25th Bn. (Halifax).

During the attack on the Canal de l'Escaut at Escadouvres on Oct. 10, 1918, as company commander he was detailed to capture the Bridgeheads on the right. On crossing his company encountered an



KATCHEWAN'S WAR MEMORIAL BUILDING.

The building will be erected in the vicinity of the Legislative Buildings, Regina, and will face Albert Street. It will contain, among other apartments, a Hall of Honour and a War Museum. The architects are Messrs. Noble & Hyde, of Montreal, the former being a returned soldier. Eight Canadian architectural firms competed.

and 25, 1918. He organised the attack on the enemy posts, and was responsible for clearing 800 yards of the enemy outpost line. He personally led the attack on the extreme right post, killing three of the enemy and capturing two machine-guns. He did fine work. (M.C. gazetted Sept. 16; 1st Bar Sept. 16, 1918.)

BAR TO M.C.

Capt. George G. Aitken, M.C., C.F.A., and 2nd Corps Surv. Sect. (Victoria).

On Sept. 3, 1918, at a time when our actual line was in doubt in the vicinity of the Arras-Cambrai road, along the line of the Canal du Nord, he made a daring personal reconnaissance, obtaining much valuable information. Throughout the operations of the Canadian Corps, covering the period Aug. 8 to Sept. 20, he has at all times displayed tireless energy and devotion to duty, and has set a fine example to his men. (M.C. gazetted Dec. 18, 1918.)

Lt. Frank Barber, M.C., D.C.M., 3rd Divl. Sig. Coy., and H.Q., 7th Inf. Bde.

During the operations near Cambrai, Sept. 28 to Oct. 1, 1918, he was in charge of the brigade signal section, and remained constantly at duty without any sleep during the whole period. He repeatedly went forward under heavy fire, and constant touch was maintained between all units of the brigade at all times, and valuable information as to the situation was speedily transmitted to brigade headquarters. (M.C. gazetted Jan. 11, 1919.)

Capt. James E. Barry, M.C., C.A.M.C., and 2nd Bn. (Niagara Falls).

During the successful operations north of Bourlon Wood on Sept. 27, 1918, he worked unceasingly under heavy fire from machine-guns and artillery. He made three trips to the outpost line to attend to wounded men. All wounded within the area fought over by this unit on Sept. 27 were cleared shortly after the objective had been gained. (M.C. gazetted Dec. 2, 1918.)

Qrmer and Capt. Alfred A. E. Batchelor, M.C., 5th Bn. (Saskatoon).

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during operations Sept. 27/29, 1918, at Hayneourt. On the night of the 27th, after the battalion had succeeded in capturing the final objective, he was leading a convoy carrying rations, water, etc., for the troops in the line. On the way up, the convoy was subjected to a very heavy shell fire, but by his coolness a stampede was prevented. Throughout he rendered valuable service. (M.C. gazetted June 3, 1919.)

Capt. William C. Baie, M.C., 6th Eng. Bn. (Vernon, B.C.).

North of Rieux, Oct. 10, 1918, he went forward with the infantry attack, and did fine work investigating enemy mines under enemy shelling. Turning back after having successfully accomplished this work, he, seeing another party trying to bridge the Erclin river, promptly went to their assistance under heavy fire. (M.C. gazetted Jan. 18, 1919.)

Lt. (act Capt.) Eben A. Boyle, M.C., 8th Bn. (Winnipeg).

During the attack east of the Canal du Nord on Sept. 27/28, 1918, and the attack east of the Douai-Cambrai road on Sept. 29,

enemy machine-gun nest, which was immediately put out of action. He personally accounted for five of the enemy. (M.C. gazetted Dec. 2, 1918.)

Lt. Benn I. Jackson, M.C., 14th Bn.

Near Sains lez Marquion, Sept. 27, 1918, as Scout Officer he conducted the whole of the assembly of the battalion successfully over very difficult ground. He led the attack with his scouts, and when the attack was temporarily held up by machine guns across a dyke, he dashed forward waist deep in water and under intense fire silenced the gun and enabled the advance to continue. He continued to lead his men after being badly wounded. (M.C. gazetted Jan. 11, 1919.)

Lt. Morin Jacob, M.C., M.M., 16th Bn., C.F.A.

On the morning of Sept. 27, 1918, when the battery was in action between Buissy and Inchy-en-Artois, firing the initial barrage, it came under severe counter battery fire for several hours, causing many casualties. Although wounded he remained at the guns, encouraging and assisting the gunners to keep the guns in action. Throughout the whole day his fine conduct assisted materially in keeping all the guns of the battery in action. (M.C. gazetted Feb. 15, 1919.)

Lt. Albert J. Kelly, M.C., P.P.C.L.I.

Acting as Battalion Intelligence Officer throughout the operation west of Cambrai, from Sept. 27 to Oct. 1, 1918, he showed great skill and courage in making personal reconnaissances of the forward positions and in bringing back valuable information to Battalion Headquarters. In the attack on Tilloy he went forward and reorganised the men who were in the village, so that they beat off counter-attacks and maintained their gains. (M.C. gazetted Feb. 1, 1919.)

Lt. Watson Knoch, M.C., 7th Bn. (Winnipeg).

For conspicuous gallantry and ability while in charge of a company during the Bourlon Wood operations Sept. 27 to Oct. 1, 1918. During the attack on Sept. 27 he took his support company forward to reinforce the front line company on the left. Taking command of both companies, he overcame the enemy's resistance and led his men to the objective. (M.C. gazetted Jan. 11, 1919.)

Capt. (act. Maj.) Frederick W. Kirkland, M.C., D.C.M., 29th Bn (Vancouver).

At Bleurtout, on Oct. 9, 1918, under heavy gas and shell fire, he went forward and reconnoitred in front of the line, thus clearing up a difficult situation and getting information back of great value. Later, when the advance was checked by the difficult ground and heavy machine-gun fire, he went forward, and by his personal example of courage was an inspiring example, restoring order and confidence. He did consistently good work. (M.C. gazetted Dec. 2, 1918.)

Lt. Donald A. MacIntosh, M.C., 1st M.G. Bn.

North of Cambrai on Sept. 27, 1918, during the attack on Hayne-court, he brought his guns into action with great skill and coolness, personally selecting their positions and directing their fire, whilst exposed to heavy fire from the enemy, warding off the counter-attack and enabling the infantry to continue to their objective. Though early wounded he continued at duty. (M.C. gazetted July 26, 1917.)

Capt. (act. Maj.) James F. Ma Laren, M.C., 1st Bn. (Toronto).

During the operations and attack on Abancourt on Oct. 1, 1918, when the attack was temporarily delayed on account of heavy machine-gun fire, he went forward, organised and personally led two attacks against the enemy positions. He afterwards organised his company and a large portion of the forward detachments of the battalion for defence in spite of heavy enemy machine gun and rifle fire. (M.C. gazetted Dec. 2, 1918.)

Capt. (act. Maj.) Kenneth A. Mahaffy, D.S.O., M.C., 5th Bn. (Bracebridge, Ont.).

The courage and devotion to duty when leading his company to the attack on Hayne-court on Sept. 27, 1918, under heavy machine-gun fire, gained admiration and praise from all under him. He was wounded early in the attack, but refused to leave his company until he had seen them consolidated in the final objective. (M.C. gazetted Nov. 25, 1916.)

Lt. (act. Capt.) (now Maj.) George H. MacCullum, M.C., 4th Bn. Engrs.

On the night of Oct. 8/9, 1918, north-east of Cambrai, he was in charge of his company, whose task it was to bridge the Canal de l'Escaut in three places. He first made a daring reconnaissance, and finally his energy was the main factor in rushing to successful completion the bridges, thereby making possible the crossing of the canal by heavy traffic. (M.C. gazetted Jan. 11, 1919.)

Lt. (act. Capt.) William A. McMaster, M.C., 3rd Bn. (Toronto).

During the Bourlon Wood operations on Sept. 27, 1918, under point-blank fire from an enemy battery he pushed a platoon forward on either flank and captured the guns with their crews. Later, by good leadership, he silenced a machine-gun post. On reaching the final objective he ably consolidated. His company captured nine field guns. (M.C. gazetted Dec. 2, 1918.)

Capt. James L. Melville, M.C., Engrs., attd. Corps H.Q.

He displayed great ability in preparing the details for the bridging of the Canal du Nord, and great gallantry and devotion to duty on Sept. 27 and 28, 1918, at Marquion and Sains le Marquion, in reconnoitring the various bridge sites, and in going backward and forward through a heavily shelled area, getting the transport forward, arranging for materials, and supervising the work. (M.C. gazetted June 3, 1918.)

Lt. (act. Capt.) James Milne, M.C., 2nd Bn.

During the successful operations north of Bourlon Wood on Sept. 27, 1918, he was in command of a company, and throughout the operations led his men and directed their advance with unexampled skill and dash. His very able handling of an extremely critical situation turned a temporary check in the advance into an important success. (M.C. gazetted Feb. 1, 1919.)

Capt. Hermann G. Morrow, M.C., 4th Bn. (Galt).

He was entrusted with the task of leading the assault on the Canal du Nord over the whole brigade frontage with his company. He brilliantly performed this difficult task. He was the first to get over the bank, and seeing a group of six enemy he went for them single-handed and accounted for four of them. Throughout these operations his courage and determination were a splendid example to those with him. (M.C. gazetted Feb. 1, 1919.)

Capt. Harry C. Moses, M.C., 5th Fd. Amn. (Halifax).

During the operations north of Cambrai, Oct. 9, 1918, he was in charge of the stretcher-bearers evacuating the wounded of an attacking infantry brigade. He personally led his parties close behind the advancing infantry under severe shell and machine-gun fire. Owing to his fine example of cool courage and energy the evacuation of wounded from difficult and dangerous positions was rapidly accomplished. (M.C. gazetted Feb. 15, 1919.)

Lt. Thomas J. Mouds, M.C., 3rd Bn. (Toronto).

During the Bourlon Wood operation on Sept. 27, 1918, when his company was held up by heavy enemy machine-gun and artillery fire, he pushed his platoon forward, by sections, outflanking a battery of 77 mm. field guns, capturing it, and taking prisoners what were left of the crew. He rushed the nest in the same manner, killing the crew and capturing two guns. He took his objective, and though wounded supervised consolidation. He did splendid work. (M.C. gazetted Jan. 1, 1919.)

Capt. Edward W. Neville, M.C., 18th Bn., C.F.A.

During the operations on Sept. 27, 1918, in the vicinity of Buissy, while the battery was firing its initial barrage it came under a very heavy harassing fire; the guns were right out in the open, and many casualties immediately occurred. His personal coolness encouraged the battery to maintain a steady and accurate fire, and contributed to the success of the operations. (M.C. gazetted Feb. 15, 1919.)

Capt. Fred J. O'Leary, M.C., Eng. Staff Capt. (A. and Q.), 1st Bde (Saskatoon).

For conspicuous gallantry and good work in carrying out daring daylight reconnaissances of the Canal du Nord prior to and during the battle of Bourlon Wood on Sept. 27, 1918. He was a A./Bde. Maj., and volunteered to make an aerial reconnaissance, which he did from a height of 800 feet, making four trips over a distance of 6,000 yards under machine-gun fire. By his various reports he brought back the required information, which formed the basis for the selection and class of crossing. (M.C. gazetted June 4, 1917.)

Capt. Joseph O'Regan, M.C., 1st C.M.R.

During operations on Sept. 29, 1918, at St. Oile, near Cambrai, he was in command of the support company, and when he learned that all the officers of the company had become casualties he went forward alone, reorganised the company, and directed the attack. By his skillful leadership his men were enabled to get a footing in the village, and a large number of the enemy were killed or wounded. (M.C. gazetted Dec. 20, 1916.)

Lt. (act. Capt.) Allen E. Parker, M.C., 1st M.G. Bn. (Ottawa).

Near Bleurtout on Oct. 1, 1918, he was in command of machine guns in a sunken road. When the infantry in the vicinity had sustained many officer casualties, he assumed command of both infantry and machine guns, and organised a strong point in the face of a heavy enemy counter-attack. By his skillful handling of his machine guns and the use of captured enemy machine guns, the strong point was enabled to hold out for some hours against overwhelming odds. (M.C. gazetted Dec. 2, 1918.)

Capt. (act. Maj.) (now Maj.) Bruce Ross, M.C., 3rd Eng. Bn. (Ottawa).

For marked gallantry and good work in bridging the Canal du Nord between Sains le Marquion and Marquion on Sept. 27, 1918. He had two light transport bridges, with pontoons or trestles, to construct, a 30 foot foot bridges to build. He personally supervised the whole operation, including the bringing up of the bridging material and the construction of each of the bridges, under machine-gun fire. As soon as the crossing was effected the enemy on the opposite bank was captured. (M.C. gazetted Dec. 2, 1918.)

Lt. (act. Capt.) Evans-Ross, M.C., 28th Bn. (Weyburn, Sask.).

For marked gallantry and devotion to duty led two on Oct. 11, 1918. Many times throughout the day he led small parties of men against enemy strong points, overcoming all resistance. He has on many previous occasions displayed exceptional qualities of leadership and dash. (M.C. gazetted Jan. 11, 1919.)

Capt. George L. T. Sharp, M.C., 47th Bn. (G.S.O. III., 3rd Div.) (Vancouver).

On Oct. 1, 1918, near Tilloy, north of Cambrai, he went up to the front line for the purpose of obtaining much-needed information regarding the situation. By short rushes and crawling he succeeded in getting forward to the most advanced posts and obtained exact and most valuable information. During the whole of the operations he visited the front lines many times, and showed great courage and devotion to duty. (M.C. gazetted Nov. 7, 1918.)

Capt. Robert Shiell, M.C., 19th Bn. (Toronto).

North-east of Cambrai he was in reserve, and, finding that the troops who were advancing on his right flank were becoming disorganised and retiring owing to hostile tanks advancing in counter-attack, on his own initiative he personally led his company, along with two platoons of another company, to the high ground forward and engaged the tanks with concentrated Lewis gun fire, killing the enemy who were advancing and causing the tanks to retire. (M.C. gazetted Dec. 2, 1918.)

Capt. Edmund G. A. Smart, M.C., 43rd Bn. (Winnipeg).

At Cambrai, Sept. 28, 1918, with his company alone he captured Fontaine Notre Dame and the high ground to the south of it, with 150 prisoners. He led the attack over unknown ground, and personally accounted for four of the enemy and took fifteen prisoners. He did splendid work. (M.C. gazetted Jan. 18, 1918.)

(To be continued.)

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

Mrs. Sanford, President of the Canadian National Council of Women, had the honour of being received by the Queen on Wednesday of last week.

Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, has been elected without opposition to the House of Commons for Kingston, Ont., the Liberal and Labour candidates having withdrawn.

Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, C.M.G., of Labrador, accompanied by Mrs. Grenfell, has been visiting Montreal this week.

Lady Perley, wife of the High Commissioner of Canada, was the guest of honour at a luncheon given by Mrs. D. A. Shirres in Montreal on September 22. The guests included Mrs. Markey, Mrs. Harold Hampson, Mrs. O. R. Rowley, Mrs. H. H. Henshaw, Mrs. John Robertson and Mrs. F. N. Southam.

Sir Herbert Ames, M.P., Financial Director of the League of Nations, was a visitor at Tuesday's meeting of the London County Council, and he occupied a seat on the dais by the Chairman.

Sir Harry Brittain, M.P., lectured on "A Tour Through Canada" before the Acton Scientific and Literary Society.

Lt.-Col. J. Obed Smith has been promoted to be Superintendent of Emigration for Canada.

Mr. E. H. Stewart, who has been attached to the staff of the main office of the Bank of Montreal in London since 1911, for the past six years as accountant, returned to Canada by the *Metagama* last Wednesday, to take up a position at the head office of the bank in Montreal.

Among the recent arrivals from Canada have been Viscount Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Henshaw, Mr. F. A. Mackenzie, Major D. C. S. Miller, Mrs. J. H. Burnham, Lt.-Col. R. Cram, all per R.M.S. *Melita*; Mr. F. Orr Lewis, per R.M.S. *Caronia*; Mrs. T. E. Greenshields and A. L. Hamilton, per R.M.S. *Metagama*.

Among the departures have been Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Dewdney, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. F. A. Starkey, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Stewart, Col. and Mrs. Wurttele, per R.M.S. *Metagama*; Misses Blackader, Archdeacon Millbank, per s.s. *Scandinavian*; Mr. J. R. Horne-Payne, per s.s. *Scotian*.

Dr. George G. Nasmith, C.M.G., who has been Director of the Civic Laboratories in Toronto since 1910, is relinquishing his position at the end of the year to become consulting scientist with a large firm of sanitary engineers. He did much useful service in connection with sanitation, etc., during the war, serving in France and Flanders with the O.M.F.C.

Mr. W. J. Bowser, former Premier of British Columbia, has been unanimously chosen as leader of the Conservative party in the Province at the first Provincial party convention held since 1914.

Major and Bt. Lt.-Col. (Temp. Brig. General) R. J. F. Hayter, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Cheshire Regt., latterly R.G.G.S., Canadian Corps, has been promoted Brevet Colonel for valuable services rendered in connection with the war.

Mr. H. B. Shaw, general manager of the Union Bank of Canada, and Dr. Holder, President of the Park Union



MR. JOHN GALT,

President of the Union Bank of Canada, now in London.

Foreign Banking Corporation, arrived by the R.M.S. *Mauritania* last week. Mr. John Galt, President of the Union Bank of Canada, expects to return to Winnipeg about November 12.

Mr. William MacNeill, of Vancouver, is at the Grosvenor Hotel, and Mr. F. Gordon Osler, of Toronto, is at Brown's Hotel.

Sir John Aird, general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, accompanied by Mr. C. Cambie, manager in London, and by Mr. F. B. Francis, agent in New York, have returned from Aberdeen and Edinburgh, where they had interviews with friends of the bank. Sir John and Lady Aird and Mr. Francis leave London en route for Canada to-day.

Mr. J. H. Fortier, managing director of the firm of P. T. Legare, Ltd., Quebec, is in London. They are manufacturers of all kinds of vehicles.

The Canadian Association is giving a complimentary dinner to Mr. Lloyd Harris, Chairman of the Canadian Mission in London, at Prince's Restaurant, on Monday, at 8 p.m. He was to be entertained to luncheon by the City Livery Club yesterday.

Mr. D. H. McDougall, president of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., who attended the Industrial Conference at Ottawa, has arrived in London.

Mr. Frederick and Lady Williams Taylor, on September 23, at their residence in Montreal, entertained at dinner in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Pierpont Morgan Hamilton (who were married on September 11). Sir Alfred Smithers and Mrs. Smithers were among the guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Allan and their daughter, Miss Rachel Allan, who returned to Montreal in the spring from England, where they had been residing for the last ten years, are now occupying the residence of Col. J. G. Adams, 34, McTegart Street, Montreal, where they will remain until next June. Mr. and Mrs. Allan and Miss Allan spent the past summer at St. Andrews-on-the-Sea, N.B. Miss Rachel Allan will make her debut this winter.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cook, Ottawa, announce the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy, to Major Reginald J. Orde-son of Mr. J. F. Orde, K.C., and Mrs. Orde. The marriage will take place this month.

The marriage of Grace Lillian Sumner, daughter of Mr. George Sumner, to Paymaster Lt. R. Bennett Webb, R.N.V.R., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Webb, of Truro, Cornwall, took place at St. George's Church, Montreal.

The engagement is announced of Col. Dick Worrall, D.S.O., M.C., to Mrs. C. Hutton Crowdy, of Philadelphia, Pa., widow of Capt. C. Hutton Crowdy, 13th Bn. (Royal Highlanders of Canada), who was killed in action early in the war.

The marriage is announced of Lt. J. H. Lucas, late of the Cameron Highlanders, son of Mr. John Lucas, Douglas, Isle of Man, and Emilie Beatrice Wymond Walkem, second daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Walkem, of Vancouver.

At the Calgary Pro-Cathedral on September 1 Mr. G. Crichton Stewart Crosby, son of the late Mr. George Crosby, barrister, England, was married to Nora, second daughter of Mr. W. J. Dean, Buxton, England.

At the Church of Our Lord, Victoria, Denise Victoria, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Harris, of Victoria, was married to Lt. John Eric Weddhouse Oland, D.S.C., R.C.N., son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. C. Oland, of Halifax. The bride is the granddaughter of the late Sir James Douglas, former Governor of Vancouver Island.

At the Archbishop's Palace, Ottawa, the marriage took place of Mrs. Gladys Campbell Forbes, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Campbell, of St. John, N.B., and sister of Mrs. J. Ernest Rourke, of Ottawa, to Major Gerald Fennell Furlong, late of the 24th Bn., and formerly of Montreal.

On October 1 at Montreal the wedding took place of Alice Virginia Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Robinson, to Theodore Schofield Chamberlain, son of Dr. Watson P. Chamberlain, of Tampa, Florida, formerly of Toronto.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in November, at Victoria, B.C., between Captain Christopher A. M. Cator, M.C., son of the late Albemarle Cator, of Woodhastwick Hall, Norfolk, and Delia, widow of Ernest Budwell, K.C.

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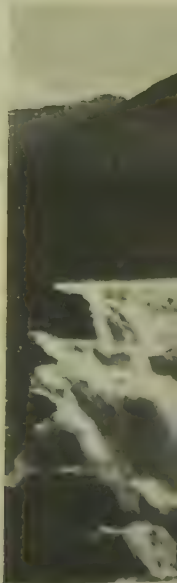
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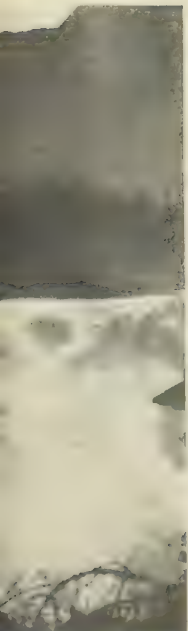
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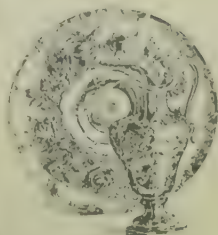
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MALIGNE RIVER, "A TURBULENT MOUNTAIN STREAM STREWN WITH GIANT BOULDERS"



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BRITISH COLUMBIA



THE MINERAL PROVINCE OF CANADA

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The following is an approximate estimate of the mineral production for 1918, as cable by the Minister of Mines, together with the comparative figures for 1917:—

	1918	1917
Gold	\$1,569,000	\$2,863,100
Silver	2,461,000	2,265,749
Lead	2,945,000	2,951,021
Copper	15,492,000	16,038,254
Zinc	2,500,000	3,166,259
Coal	11,460,000	7,324,911
Coke	1,335,000	959,430
Miscellaneous products	1,000,000	1,241,575

Totals .. \$41,084,000 \$37,010,412

Increase 1918 over 1917 \$4,072,608.

Total mineral production for all years up to and including 1918, \$639,654,107.

Full information may be obtained on application to the Agent-General for B.C. British Columbia House, 1 & 3, Regent Street, S.W.1.

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To HOME-GOING CANADIAN SOLDIERS.

The Salvation Army Migration Department is noted for the care and protection it bestows upon women and children travelling by sea and land. Canadian Government Passage Warrants for the Dependents of Officers and Soldiers can be exchanged for Steamer and Canadian Railway Tickets. No Fees. Expert, up-to-date, disinterested advice, Free.

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A Canadian Red Cross visitor writes to express "the very great pleasure CANADA has been to the men in hospital. It has not only been eagerly read by the Canadians, but by many of the Imperials as well, and has been passed on from one to another."

Damage to the extent of about \$2,000 was caused by a fire in the new Dominion Parliament Buildings at Ottawa on September 22.

A man named Friessen Reevo, at Rush Lake, in Saskatchewan, has been compelled by a band of citizens to salute the flag and sing "God Save the King." It was alleged that he neglected to bare his head at a reception of the Prince of Wales when the band played the National Anthem.

Col. Panton, Commandant of the Canadian Hospital at Eastbourne, now closed, in a letter acknowledging the many kindnesses of the inhabitants, mentions that since he took over control in December, 1917, 10,000 patients were treated at the hospital. Before that date also a large number of cases were received.

LORD FINLAY'S RETURN Tribute to Canada and Canada's Hospitality

Lord Finlay returned at the beginning of this week from Canada, where his principal engagement was the meeting of the Canadian Bar Association at Winnipeg, and he also addressed gatherings in Montreal and several other important centres. Speaking to a member of the Canadian Associated Press on his arrival in London, he said:

"I can never forget the extreme kindness and courtesy extended to me in Canada during the whole of my too short visit. I look back upon it with the greatest pleasure, and with the warmest feelings of gratitude to all those who made the time of my sojourn there so delightful. Canadian hospitality can never be forgotten by those who have known what it is.

"I have also brought back with me a vivid sense of the great future in store for Canada. I did not get farther West than Winnipeg, but was most deeply impressed with the immensity of the natural resources of the country. They await development, and I cannot doubt that the Dominion is destined to play a great part in the history of the world. This impression is deepened by all I heard of the West and its boundless possibilities. I wish I could have seen with my own eyes its vast wheatfields and the "Coast," which fascinates everyone.

"It must be an encouragement to every friend of the British Empire to know that the people of the great Dominion are animated by feelings of intense loyalty to the Crown and attachment to the Motherland."

* *

CARE OF SOLDIERS' DEPENDENTS. Red Cross Society's Beneficent Work.

The Canadian Red Cross Society is making every effort to assure as much as possible the comfort and welfare of dependents of Canadian soldiers during their journey to Canada.

"The medical officer of every ship carrying dependents is supplied with such comforts as experience has proved are needed during the voyage," says Col. H. W. Blaylock, C.B.E., Chief Commissioner of the Red Cross Society Overseas. "Upon their arrival in Canada everything possible is being done to make their reception a happy one. They are met at

DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT. NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment (London Office) has moved from 6, Hanover Square, W., to Whitehall House, 29, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1. Telegraphic address: "Civestab, London." Telephone number will be advised later.

G. R. MIDDLETON, Overseas Representative.

October 4th, 1910.

the port of arrival, and Red Cross nurses accompany the dependents' trains to their destination. Those who have gone out with indifferent knowledge of what the climatic conditions in Canada are, are supplied with warm clothing. Upon their arrival at their destination they are met by local committees, who do all they can towards seeing that they are properly settled in their new homes. If these facts were thoroughly known I am sure it would do much to relieve the anxiety of dependents who are proceeding to Canada for the first time."

* *

HONOURS FOR AIRMEN For Distinguished Services in the War.

O.B.E. (MILITARY DIVISION).—Major O. C. Macpherson and Capt. (Act. Maj.) J. M. Mitchell, M.B.E.
D.F.C.—Lt. W. E. Bottrill, Canadian Infantry and R.A.F.
LEGION OF HONOUR (CROIX DE CHEVALIER).—Lt. G. G. Bell, D.F.C., Canadian Local Forces and R.A.F. CROIX DE GUERRE, AVEC PALME.
—Lt. C. B. Green, D.F.C., and Lt. A. E. de M. Jarvis, D.F.C., Canadian Local Forces and R.A.F.

* *

FOREIGN DECORATIONS FOR CANADIANS. ("London Gazette" Supplement, October 3.)

CONFERRED BY KING OF THE BELGIANS

ORDRE DE LEOPOLD (CHEVALIER).—Lt.-Col. D. S. Tambllyn, O.B.E., D.S.O., C.A.V.C.

CONFERRED BY FRENCH REPUBLIC.

LEGION D'HONNEUR (COMMANDEUR).—Hon. Lt.-Col. Noel Marshall, President of the Canadian Red Cross. OFFICIER.—Brig.-Gen. J. B. White, D.S.O., C.F.C. CHEVALIER.—Lt.-Col. G. H. Johnson, C.B.E., and Lt.-Col. J. L. Miller, C.F.C.

CROIX DE GUERRE.—Brig.-Gen. Edward Hilliam, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

ORDRE DU MERITE AGRICOLE (OFFICIER).—Lt.-Col. G. Godson-Godson, 16th Bn.; Lt.-Col. R. T. Pritchard, W. Ont. CHEVALIER.

Lt. J. D. Doughty, 24th Bn.; Major J. F. Foulkes, D.S.O., C.A.V.C.; Lt. (Act. Capt.) P. S. D. Harding, 4th Bn.; Lt. Col. F. B. White, D.S.O., 1st Bn.

MEDAILLE D'OR DE LA RECONNAISSANCE FRANÇAISE, 3RD CLASS (D.S.O.).—Temp. Lt.-Col. W. Boney, O.B.E., 42nd Bn.; Lt. W. Parry, 46th Bn.

* *

THE FLOURISHING PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

The Agent General on his Recent Visit.

Lt.-Col. P. Pelletier, the Agent General for Quebec, returned to his headquarters, King's House, King'sway, London, W.C., last week, after a three months' visit to his native Province, during which he was accompanied by Mme. Pelletier.

Speaking to a representative of Canada, Col. Pelletier said that he had seen ample evidences of the extent to which the Province of Quebec was going ahead and developing its natural resources. "Our industries are flourishing," he said, "wages are high, while our farmers and agricultural population are very prosperous. The policy of good roads, initiated by Sir Louer Gouin's Cabinet, is now realised as being highly beneficial to all classes; while, in addition to the fine highways for motor traffic to the United States boundary (at Derby Line, Vermont) from Quebec to Montreal westward and Rimouski eastward the road communication with an as yet undeveloped rich area of Quebec is being steadily improved. The finances of the Province are also in good shape, the Budget statement of the Provincial Treasurer (the Hon. Walter Mitchell) showing a satisfactory surplus."

Though avoiding discussion of party politics, the Agent-General said that he had been glad to notice that, apart from outside noisy cliques, in both Quebec and Ontario the relations between good sensible people—French and English-speaking Canadians—showed progressive improvement. "Ontario also has its Bourassas," remarked Col. Pelletier.

Quebec and the Prince of Wales.

"As to the loyalty of the people of our Province, to the British connection," he continued, "though there never has been any real doubt upon their attitude, I must say that the visit of the Prince of Wales has been most timely, and in no other part of Canada was he received with greater enthusiasm. His fine manners, his excellent pronunciation of our language, the tone of his speeches in reply to the official addresses made to him, his perfect courtesy and geniality—all combined to develop enthusiasm." Col. and Mme. Pelletier were present at the various official receptions in Quebec to the Prince, and Mme. Pelletier was the first lady with whom he danced at the State Ball given in his honour.

"During my stay," continued Col. Pelletier, "I addressed meetings of the Board of Trade in Quebec and Montreal, and was one of the speakers at the opening of the annual Exhibition at Sherbrooke, a city which is flourishing, and from whence an excellent motor road to Montreal is being made. I also visited the fast growing port of Three Rivers, and Tadoussac, one of our beautiful tourist resorts, and enjoyed some fine trout-fishing on Lac Sauvage, near Riviere a Pierre, in the Laurentian Mountains. At Ottawa I had an interview with Mr. Alexander Johnston, the Deputy Minister of Marine, and drew his attention to the scheme which is advocated by some prominent engineers, by which the Straits of Belleisle could be closed and an immense change made in the ice conditions which are such a handicap to navigation during certain months of the year. Such a project has succeeded between Miami and Key West, then why not between Labrador and Newfoundland?"

Col. Pelletier expressed satisfaction at the effect which the war had had of establishing the shipbuilding industry at Montreal, Quebec, and Three Rivers upon a firm basis. The fine steel steamships of nearly 10,000 tons, constructed in the Province, had already proved their excellent workmanship and efficiency, and Quebec would now certainly play a considerable part in maintaining the supremacy of the shipping flying the Flag of the Empire. In concluding his interview the Agent-General said there was no time like the present for the British manufacturer and investor to look seriously into his opportunities for making money by extending his interests in the Province of Quebec.

* *

The Chairman of the Housing Committee of the London County Council announces that the Committee is considering the advisability of experimenting with wooden houses on the Council's new building estates.

The construction of the California to Banff "Bee-Line" highway, through Spokane, as a part of the great transcontinental scenic highway from Eastern Canada to California, is to be undertaken immediately and will be completed within three years.

In the course of an enquiry into racing conditions on Canadian tracks and the value of races to horse-breeding, it was disclosed that two years ago the Windsor Jockey Club handled a sum of £100,000 in pari-mutuel machines.

An Englishman's Opportunity in Norfolk County, Ontario.



In a Woodland Pasture.

The Heart of Canada's Mixed Farming and Fruit Garden District.

Situated 90 miles from Toronto and Niagara Falls. The Niagara & Erie Land Corporation, Limited, own and offer to selected British Colonists, 150 of their improved farms of from 50 to 200 acres, each with houses and buildings all ready for occupation in the Spring of 1920.

Prices from £6 to £12 per acre.

Good roads, railways, schools, churches, markets, and facilities for recreation of all kinds.

The land is cleared and ready for immediate working. The soil is a sandy loam, free from stone, and particularly well adapted to all kinds of mixed farming and fruit growing.

Capt. C. W. Wilson, representing the Company, will arrive in England about November 1st. Enquiries in the meantime, and requests for illustrated and descriptive catalogues may be forwarded to him in care of "Canada," 113, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2.

The Niagara & Erie Land Corpn., Ltd.,
Toronto,
Canada.

COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS

(From the "London Gazette")

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT. (Graded for purposes of pay under S.P. Cl. 3): Temp. Col. K. C. Folger, C.M.G., D.S.O., Can. Ord. Corps (Aug. 1). (Graded for purposes of pay under S.P. Cl. 14): Temp. Maj. W. R. Thomson, O.B.E., C.A.P.C. (Sept. 1). Temp. Maj. H. J. P. Davison, C.A.P.C. (Oct. 1).

MASTODON REGIMENT. Temp. Lt. J. Whitford relinquish to command in the O.M.F.C. on being granted a permanent commission in the R.A.F. (Aug. 15).

RETIREMENTS IN BRITISH ISLES. T./Lt. (A/Capt.) G. H. Ward, N.B.; T./Lt. G. A. McLellan, M.M., Que.; T./Lt. Col. D. H. Barnett, M.C., and T./Lt. B. J. Vane, B.C.; T./Lt. H. D. Hunter, C.A.P.C.; T./Capt. K. J. Kelly, C.A.D.C.; H/Maj. C. F. Skipper, and H/Lts. H. E. Hewens and S. F. St. George, Gen. List; T/Capt. F. J. MacFarlane, C.F.C.; T/Maj. J. R. McRae, T/Maj. D. A. Murray, and H/Capt. and Q.Mr. W. Drummond, C.A.M.C.; T/Capt. L. S. Baker, C.A.S.C.; T/Maj. J. H. Watkins, M.B.E., Gen. List; T/Maj. A. F. Cressman, Sask.; T/Capt. J. J. O'Sullivan (No. 2), Enges.; T/Lt. L. W. G. Meikle, N.B.; T/Lt. T. H. Laub Man.; T/Capt. F. G. Johnson, and T/Lt. H. J. Walkden, C.A.P.C.; H/Maj. A. E. John, Gen. List.

CANADIAN AIRMAN KILLED IN RUSSIA.

Ontario Officer Who Was in the Retreat from Mons.

The deaths are reported of two Canadian airmen.

Capt. John L. McLennan, M.C., was killed in action in South Russia, was 30 years of age, and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan McLennan, of Lancaster, Ont. Graduating from the R.M.C., Kingston, in 1911, he took a commission in the A.S.C., and two weeks after the outbreak of war was in France, and took part in the retreat from Mons. After two years' service in France and Flanders he was sent to Greece, and thence to Siberia, and was awarded the M.C. and the Order of the White Eagle (Serbia). Early in 1918 Capt. McLennan transferred to the R.A.F. as an observer, and was on duty in Constantinople and Salonika before going to Russia. Deceased was a cousin of the late Lt.-Col. Bartlett McLennan, D.S.O., who was killed whilst commanding the 42nd Battalion.

Lt. Claude Le Moine, R.A.F., has died at Archangel of injuries sustained in a flying accident. Deceased, who was in the seaplane branch of the service, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Le Moine, of Concord Avenue, Toronto.

OBITUARY.

At Halifax.—Mr. Bruce T. Graham, barrister; ex-Alderman J. S. Edwards (56). At Stellarton, N.S.—Mr. George Gray, assistant general manager Acadian Coal Co. At Montreal.—Mrs. Elizabeth Rutherford (83).

At Ottawa.—Mr. W. Dale Harris, a prominent civil engineer; Mrs. Edmund Meredith (90); Mr. P. H. Wolff (61). At Toronto.—Lt. John C. Scott (23), accidentally shot; Professor John D. Robertson, of Knox College. At Brampton Ont.—Rev. Canon William Walsh. At Brockville.—Mr. E. J. Kelly, a leading citizen. At Ingersoll, Ont.—Mr. George B. Thomson (61).

At Winnipeg.—Mr. W. R. Black (64); Mr. Nathaniel Bradstock (64), a pioneer settler. At Brandon.—Mr. Henry W. Speers (59).

INVESTITURES AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

In order that officers who have not yet been invested and are shortly leaving England may have an opportunity of attending an Investiture before their departure, Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will, on behalf of the King, hold Investitures at St. James's Palace to-day (Saturday) and on Wednesday next.

Officers leaving England before the end of October who are desirous of attending these Investitures should apply through the usual channels. Space will not permit of relatives of recipients being admitted on these occasions.

BUXTON'S APPRECIATION OF COL. AND MRS. HANSON.

Two maple saplings were last week planted on the St. Anne's slopes at Buxton, where the local war memorial is to be erected. The trees were planted by the Mayor (Mr. W. F. Mill) and Lt.-Col. Paul Hanson, C.D.D.

Following this ceremony, an adjournment was made to the Town Hall, where tea was served and a presentation made, on behalf of a number of Buxton friends, to Col. and Mrs. Hanson. The gifts took the form of a pair of solid silver candelabra, with a silver bridal cup as a centrepiece.

Miss Gladys Pott, who with Miss Girdler was appointed by the Colonial Office some months ago to proceed to Canada to report upon the opportunities for the employment or settlement of ex-Service women in the Dominion, has returned to England, and will shortly submit the results of her enquiries to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

THE PRESS AND 'THE PIONEER'

Some Comments on the New Canadian Export Journal

"There is a big field in the Empire for such a journal as now. *Pulp and Paper Magazine*."

"It is well compiled, and the information contained therein will be of interest to those engaged in business with Canada. *London Chamber of Commerce Journal*."

"The Canada Newspaper Co., Ltd., has had fifteen years' experience as Canadian publishers abroad, and the new magazine, working in the actual field, should be able to accomplish a great deal that would otherwise be impossible." *Toronto Globe*.

"The British people are very keen on the possibilities of trade with the Overseas Dominions, and the appearance of *The Canadian Export Pioneer* shows how ready they are to take every possible means to further exploit a promising trade. The paper is handsomely printed, and the list of articles is comprehensive and interesting." *Halifax Herald*.

"The *Pioneer* acts as the intermediary between the buyer abroad and the Canadian manufacturer and exporter. It seems to stimulate a demand for Canadian goods, and assists the Canadian merchants to satisfy that demand. Judging by the initial number, *The Canadian Export Pioneer* will contribute materially to this process. The articles are varied, useful and

Work of the Utmost Importance.

"The new journal is designed to do a work of the utmost importance in connection with the foreign trade of this country in furnishing information to manufacturers here and to buyers especially in Britain. The need for the development of such trade is obvious, and the new publication will render a great service. The first number bears evidence of extreme care in the preparation of the material. A surprising amount of detailed information is given." *Manitoba Free Press*.

"The first copy of *The Canadian Export Pioneer* holds every promise of being a valuable link between the Canadian exporter and the British importer. Its value is sure to be great, since it covers the actual field wherein Canadian exporters must live, business. To judge from the range of topics covered in this first issue, the foreign importer will learn much concerning the possibilities of Canada as an export nation, and, on the other hand, the Canadian importer will derive valuable information concerning the requirements in foreign fields." *Toronto Saturday Night*.

Full of Valuable Information.

"An undertaking that should be of great value to Canadian business with Great Britain is the publication in London of a new journal, *The Canadian Export Pioneer*. The purpose of the publication is to assist Canadians to enlarge their markets overseas, and the character of the paper indicates that it will be of very considerable influence. Seldom have we seen a commercial magazine so full of valuable information. Canadians already selling in Great Britain or desiring to find a market there would do well, we think, to subscribe to *The Canadian Export Pioneer*. The fact that Canada sells double the amount of goods to Great Britain she does to any other country is fairly good proof that a paper like *The Pioneer* should have a successful career." *Ottawa Journal*.

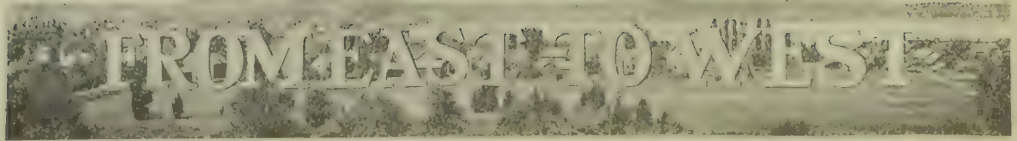
"The development of our export trade is so vital and important to Canada at this juncture that the appearance of a new journal in London designed to bring overseas buyers and Canadian producers into closer touch will be welcomed in the Dominion. *The Canadian Export Pioneer* is the first Old Country publication devoted primarily and exclusively to the promotion of Canadian export trade. It is an admirably printed and well-written journal. It contains a large amount of information concerning Canadian manufacturers and overseas markets, and it offers many suggestions and hints for the creation and development of export business, not only in Great Britain but in the foreign markets of the world." *Halifax Morning Chronicle*.

C.A.P.C. CRICKET CLUB.

The wind-up of the cricket season was celebrated by the C.A.P.C. Club and their friends with a dinner at Pinoli's Restaurant. Capt. A. H. Ryman presided, and was supported by Lt.-Cpl. F. Holland, the captain of the Eleren. Among the guests were Col. Regan, C.M.G., D.P.M.G., and Capt. E. Reynolds. During the season the team played 17 games, of which six were won, six lost, and the remainder drawn.

Under the title of "Lord Fisher and the Navy," the Admiral's series of vigorous and outspoken contributions to the *Times* on Naval administration, etc., has been published in pamphlet form by Hodder and Stoughton at 6d.

The number of ex-soldiers in Canada who had received vocational training up to September 20 last was 53,983. To the end of July the payments to men receiving training totalled \$7,103.40.



ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

TORONTO.—Major-General J. H. Elmsley, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., assumed command of Toronto military district on September 29, succeeding Brigadier-General J. Gunn.

—The late Mr. Hiram Robinson, lumberman, bequeathed \$100,000 for a new hospital in Ottawa.

—With some 1,200 houses under construction by the 90 municipalities throughout the Province which have taken advantage of the opportunity presented by the Provincial Housing Scheme administered by the Provincial Secretary's Department, the outlay for the fiscal year will total between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000, while it is proposed to increase this to \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000, making provision for the erection of 5,000 homes. Windsor, Ottawa and Oshawa are leading in activity under the housing scheme.

—Speaking at Peterborough recently, Sir William Hearst, Premier of the Province, announced that exemption from income-tax would be increased in favour of married men with families.

HAMILTON.—The assessment and population figures made public by the Assessment Commissioner show a total assessment of \$93,682,840, an increase over last year of \$5,415,645. At the present rate of taxation the increase will yield an additional revenue of \$150,000. The income assessment totals \$6,524,950, an increase of \$1,052,110. The population figures show a decrease of 1,994, accounted for by the fact that many foreigners left the city. The present population is 108,143. There are now 4,000 autos in the city, and the number of horses is 1,851.

—One of the largest realty deals put through for some time is the sale of the Truman Hotel property to the East End Markets, Ltd. The new building will have a frontage on Barton Street of 88 ft. and 252 ft. on Ottawa Street.

—Major-Gen. Sir Edward Morrison addressed the members of the Canadian Club on September 15. Sir Edward is an old Hamiltonian.

LONDON.—The scarcity of houses has become quite acute. New dwellings now being built range in price from about \$3,000 to \$10,000, with an average value of about \$5,500. Few men are out of work, and, on the other hand, reliable skilled labour is very scarce.

BROCKVILLE.—Before leaving for Vancouver, B.C., Lt.-Col. W. S. Buell was presented with a purse of gold by the citizens of Brockville in recognition of his personal worth and civic services. He will practice law in Vancouver with his cousin, Mr. Harry Senkler.

ST. CATHARINES.—Mr. Frederick R. Parnell was nominated here as Conservative candidate for the Provincial elections.

—A Buffalo grape buyer is here buying up all the grapes that he can at \$80 a ton. So far this season scarcely any grapes have been sold at less than 35 cents a basket. The days of grapes at 10 and 15 cents on the St. Catharines market seem past.

SIMCOE.—Lt.-Col. Arthur C. Pratt, ex-M.P.P. for South Norfolk, has definitely broken away from the Conservative party. He asserts that there are 27 Conservative "bolters" behind him in his antagonistic attitude to Sir William Hearst, and that Sir Adam Beck is one of the "bolters."

INGERSOLL.—That tobacco can be successfully grown in this county has been demonstrated by Mr. E. S. Allen, of North Oxford. He secured a supply of plants and planted two acres. The plants have developed splendidly, the entire crop being very promising. Some of the crop has been harvested and is undergoing the drying process.

FORT WILLIAM. The *E. D. Kingsley*, a steel steamship completed at the yards of the Canadian Car & Foundry Co., was launched on September 18. The vessel is 209 ft. in length, 32 ft. beam and 17 ft. moulded depth. She was built for the Kingsley Navigation Co., Vancouver, will take grain to Montreal where she will take on a cargo for Cuba, and thence go via Panama Canal to Vancouver. The keel was laid on July 14 last.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The financial report of the city for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1919, shows a surplus of \$20,459. Receipts \$1,707,436, and ordinary expenses \$1,686,977.

—The population of the city, according to the census taken by the city assessors, is 108,366, an increase of 5,120 in two years.

—The Hon. J. E. Perrault, Minister of Colonization, is on an inspection trip through the Abitibi region, and will visit Nottawa, Amos, and Lorrain. The Minister will make a thorough investigation of the requirements of the settlers and of the possibilities for colonization development.

MONTREAL.—The steamer *Alsace*, built by the Canadian Vickers, Ltd., for a French steamship company, was launched on September 27, at Maisonneuve. The launching was performed by Mme. Begaud, wife of Capt. L. Begaud, representing *La Cie Francaise d'Armement d'Importation de Nitrate de Soude*, who was accompanied by Lady Frederick Williams-Taylor and Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Henshaw, of Vancouver. The *Alsace* is one of the largest steel steamers turned out by the Canadian Vickers, 8,400 tons, length 400 ft. She is specially designed for the nitrate trade.

—It is stated that the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. intend to convert the Place Viger Hotel into a ten-storey building in order to accommodate the increasing number of tourists and visitors.

THREE RIVERS.—On September 20 the ninth steamer built here was launched. Mrs. J. A. Tessier, wife of the Hon. J. A. Tessier, Provincial Minister of Highways, named the vessel *C9*.

—The International Paper Co., Ltd., is erecting a plant that will comprise a chain of eighteen individual units of buildings, which will cost in all \$6,000,000.

PRINCE
EDWARD

ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—The first aeroplane to fly across Northumberland Straits arrived in the exhibition grounds from Truro on September 24, making the 110-mile trip in one hour and five minutes, bringing letters from the Mayor of Truro to the Lieutenant-Governor and Premier of the Island, and to the Mayor of Charlottetown.

On September 30 the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King arrived to conduct his campaign for the coming bye-election in Prince County.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN.—Again attention has been drawn to the possibilities of hydroelectric power production in the tides at the mouths of the Petitcodiac and Memramcook Rivers, where the rise and fall sometimes is sixty feet. Mr. W. Rupert Turnbull, F.R.A.S., of Rousesay, asserts that sufficient power is available to meet the needs of a population of at least 250,000 people residing within transmission distance of the proposed power plant.

—Another electrification scheme was announced by Mr. Hance Logan, ex-M.P., at the meeting of the Maritime Board of Trade, who declared that the engineering experts of the C.N.R. are planning the erection of a power house in Cumberland county to utilize the product of the small collieries situated there to develop electric power to operate the C.N.R. between Moncton and Halifax.

—The village of Oromocto was practically destroyed by a fire on September 30. The loss is conservatively estimated at \$200,000.

—A fine moose which dressed 700 lbs. was shot at Calhoun's by Mr. John Coyle, of Gayton's, N.B. The antlers had a spread of 48 inches.

FROM EAST TO WEST

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The Nova Scotia Power Commission has decided to employ the best engineering skill in the country to furnish the board with estimates as to the cost of developing Indian River, 15 miles from Halifax, and bring power into the city.

The City Council has finally turned down the Housing Scheme under the Dominion Government's loan. The chief argument was that adoption of scheme would impose a heavy burden of debt on the city which would not be fair to those who did not avail themselves of the 5 per cent. loan.

SYDNEY.—Eight cargoes of pulp have been shipped from the plant of the Cape Breton Pulp and Paper Company, at Murray, St. Anns.

—Capitalists, headed by C. V. Wetmore, have begun development on the Barrachois, C.B., iron ore areas. Samples of ore already analysed show 60 per cent. metallic iron. The property is favourably located for shipments, being near the C.G.R. and the shore of Bras d'Or Lake.

GILBERT'S COVE.—On September 18 B. N. Melanson launched the s.s. *Herbert Green*, 125 ft. overall, 28 ft. beam, 283 gross tons. The engines were built by the Union Foundry and Machine Works, St. John, N.B.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Among the visitors to Winnipeg and Manitoba in September, 1899, was Mr. David Lloyd George, who accompanied a delegation of Welsh farmers on a tour of inspection of the Prairie Provinces. On September 18 Mr. George wrote Mr. W. F. McCreary, then Commissioner of Immigration, that he would have to return immediately to his Parliamentary duties, owing to conditions in the Transvaal.

—The *Telegram* announces that Mr. Vernon Knowles, latterly news editor, has assumed editorial and general direction of the *Telegram*, in succession to Mr. Knox Magee, resigned.

—At the annual meeting of the United Scottish Association here the following officers were elected:—President, Mr. R. D. Waugh; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. A. Christie, of the Glasgow Association, and J. D. Young, Kildonan; secretary, Mr. Hugh McNair.

Some changes will be made in the fine building formerly occupied by the Bank of British North America. The Bank of Montreal took over the structure when the Bank of British North America was absorbed, and sold it later to the Royal Trust.

—While the Provincial Government has not yet adopted a policy for the amendment of the Manitoba Temperance Act, the acting Premier, the Hon. Edward Brown, declares that he is in favour of the Province taking over the control and sale of liquor, and it seems probable that the Government will enact legislation at the coming session for the establishment of Government dispensaries throughout the Province. This proposed action has been brought about by continual abuse of the Manitoba Temperance Act in all parts of the Province by certain doctors and druggists.

—Among the visitors at the Stock Yards has been a representative from Normandy, France, who desires to purchase a thousand head and upwards of three-year-old steers. The Stock Yards Company have made arrangements for the assembling of these shipments at Moose Jaw.

—Lt. J. R. Bowler, special representative of veterans at the Tuxedo Military Hospital, has been appointed secretary of the Provincial Command, Great War Veterans' Association, in succession to Mr. Warwick C. Angus. Lt. Bowler had qualified as a lawyer when the war broke out. The Association now has 500 branches in Canada, with a total membership of 250,000. In Manitoba there are 65 branches and a total membership of 20,000.

SASKAT.



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—After a two days' session here, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' political movement was placed upon a permanent basis by the appointment of officers, as follows:—President, Mr. W. J. Orchard, Tregarva; vice-president, Mr. Thomas Tearo, Marquis.

—Approximately half the amount spent here for new buildings this year up to the end of July was spent in the construction of residences. The total value of permits issued was \$737,050.

SASKATOON.—A new record in land values for the Esterhazy district has been reached, a recent sale of 320 acres having been made for \$30,400, or \$95.00 per acre.

The contract for the new telephone exchange at North Battleford has been awarded at a price of approximately \$30,000.

—According to an estimate made at a meeting of the Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance Association, losses this year in the Province will necessitate the paying of an indemnity of \$1,950,000. In order that this claim may be met, it is stated that it will be necessary to levy an excess seeded acreage rate of 22 cents per acre. The flat rate of 4 cents per acre levied on all lands within the municipalities adopting municipal hail insurance is estimated to produce this year a revenue of about \$800,000. This is the first year since the passing of the legislation providing for an excess seeded acreage rate, that it has been taken advantage of.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—On September 23 the city took over the power plant from the Alliance Co.

CALGARY.—That the cities of Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat are opposed to granting of permits for new sub-divisions which will necessitate improvements and that the Utilities Commission should refuse such requests was the unanimous opinion of the representatives of the four cities in conference.

—For a consideration approximating \$225,000, the St. Regis Hotel has been purchased by Mr. H. P. Norton from the Johnston Investment Co. The St. Regis has 100 rooms, with baths.

Mr. David Ritchie, of the city police force, was decorated by the Prince of Wales, having been awarded the Military Cross for services in France, and the following day was appointed chief of police. He has a fine police record, both in Scotland and Calgary, and had a notable military record whilst serving with the 116th Bn.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The *Princess May* has left here to take up her new work of fruit carrier on the Atlantic coast. She goes first to San Francisco, where she will pick up a load of rice for Jamaica. The vessel will then take a cargo of bananas for New York, and will thereafter operate between that city and the West Indies in the fruit trade.

VANCOUVER.—By a Dominion Order-in-Council appointing two new members to the Board of Harbour Commissioners, the Board as now constituted will consist of Lt.-Col. Guy H. Kirkpatrick, President; Major A. R. McKenzie, and Mr. Samuel McClay. The Board formerly consisted of Hon. F. Carter Cotton, President; Messrs. J. A. Fullerton and Samuel McClay.

All records for attendance at the Vancouver Exhibition were broken this year, the total number of admissions being 120,681, 20,000 more than the previous record made last year.

Our International Banking Service

UNION BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG.

Incorporated 1865.

LONDON OFFICES: 6, Princes Street, E.C.2., 26, Haymarket, S.W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED \$153,000,000.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4 1/2 p.c. Reg., 83; 4 p.c. 10-yr., 1922, 104; 4 1/2 p.c. 10-yr., 1924, 109.
British Columbia.—4 1/2 p.c., 1941, 85.
Canada.—3 1/2 p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 79; 3 p.c. Reg., 70; 2 p.c. Ins. Stock, 1947, 63; Can. Pac. 3 1/2 p.c. 1938, Reg., 708; 4 p.c. Stock, 79; 3 p.c. Red., 1938, 69; Can. Pac. 3 1/2 p.c., 1938, 76; 4 1/2 p.c., 1920-25, 94.
Manitoba.—4 p.c. Reg., 1950, 78; 5 p.c., 1888, 96; 4 p.c., 1922, 87.
New Brunswick.—4 p.c. Reg., 1949, 76.
Newfoundland.—3 1/2 p.c. Ins., 1910, 69; 3 1/2 p.c., 1941-78, 72; 3 p.c., 1947, 62.
Ontario.—3 1/2 p.c. Reg., 1946, 72; 4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 76; 4 1/2 p.c. Reg., 1945-66, 82.
Quebec.—3 p.c. Ins., 1937, 70; 4 1/2 p.c. Reg., 1954, 84; 4 p.c., 1888, 87.
Saskatchewan.—4 1/2 p.c. Reg., 1954, 84; 5 1/2 p.c., 1924-34, 101; 4 p.c., 1949, 73; 4 p.c., 1923, 104; 3 1/2 p.c., 1924-34, 107.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4 1/2 p.c., 1924-49, 77.
Edmonton.—4 1/2 p.c., 1918-51, 82; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 58.
Medicine Hat.—5 p.c., 1934-64, 88.
Montreal.—4 p.c., 1932, 85; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 74; 4 1/2 p.c., 1951-3, 86.
Moose Jaw.—5 p.c., 1951-3, 86.
New Westminster.—4 1/2 p.c., 1931-62, 66; 5 p.c., 1943-63, 78.
Vancouver.—4 1/2 p.c., 1932-61, 64.
Quebec.—4 1/2 p.c., 1960, 65.
Regina.—4 1/2 p.c. Debs., 1925-52, 93; 5 p.c., 1943-63, 68.
Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1938, 86; 5 p.c., 1941-61, 79.
S. Vancouver.—6 p.c., 1962, 75.
Toronto.—4 p.c., 1922-8, 88; 3 1/2 p.c., 1929, 82; 4 p.c., 1936, 77; 4 p.c., 1948, 74; 4 1/2 p.c., 1949, 83.
Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1932, 76; 4 1/2 p.c., 1947-9, 71; 4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 67; 4 1/2 p.c., 1953, 75.
Victoria.—4 p.c., 1962, 66; 4 1/2 p.c., 1962, 75.
Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 82; 4 p.c., 1943-63, 85.

Railways.

Alberta & Gt. W. Rwy.—5 p.c., 84.
Algoma Cent. & Hudson's Bay.—5 p.c., 36; Stamped, 36.
Algoma Cent. Terms.—Stamped, 49.
Atlantic & N. West.—5 p.c., 90.
Atlantic & St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 98.
Calgary & Edmonton.—4 p.c., 70.
Canada Atlantic.—4 p.c., 62.
Canadian Northern.—Aks., 35 p.c., 1960, 69; Ont. 3 p.c., 1938, 69; 4 p.c. Perp., 67; 3 1/2 p.c., 1961, 67; Pac. 4 p.c., 1960, 61; Que. 4 p.c., 68; 4 p.c., 1930, 81; 4 p.c. Perp., 59; 1st Mort. 5 p.c., 1963, 59; 4 p.c. Land Grant, 100; 4 p.c. Sack, 72; 3 1/2 p.c. Dom., 1968, 85; 5 p.c. Inc. Chrgz., 39; 4 p.c. Man., 1930, 89; 6 p.c. Land, 1923, 91; 5 p.c. Notes, Aug., 1921, 96; West. 4 p.c., 1962, 82.
Cna. Pacific.—17 1/2 London Investor, 178; 4 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 66; 4 p.c. Perp. Debt., 73; 1st Cum. 5 p.c., 1937, 91; Special Fund 6 p.c. Note Corrs., 177.
Dom. Atlantic.—4 p.c. 2nd Debs., 70.
Duluth, Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1939, 67.
Grand Trunk Pacific.—Branch 4 p.c., 1939, 86; Aks., 1939-42, 85; 3 p.c., 1962, 65; 4 p.c. Sterling, 1955 A, 69; 4 p.c. Sterling, 1955 B, 50; Lake Sup. 4 p.c., 1955, 69; 4 p.c. Debs., 59; 6 p.c. Sec. Notes, 1921, 56.
Grand Trunk, 10 15/16; 4 p.c. Guar. 56; 5 p.c. 1st Perf. Non-Cum., 67; 5 p.c. 2nd Perf. Non-Cum., 64; 4 p.c. 3rd Perf. Non-Cum., 23; 2nd Equip., 1920, 56; Bond, 5 p.c., 80; Perp. 4 p.c., 63; Gt. West. Bond, 5 p.c., 71; 5 p.c. 3-yr. Notes, 1920, 93; 6 p.c. 3-yr. Notes, Jan., 1921, 97; 6 p.c. 3-yr. Notes, Oct., 1921, 96; West 4 p.c., 1960, 61; West Dollar Bds., 73.
Gt. Northern.—4 p.c., 1934, 72.
Manitoba & West.—5 p.c., 1934, 100.
New Brunswick.—5 p.c., 1934, 90; Perp. 4 p.c., 69.
Ontario & Quebec.—5 p.c. Perm., 89.
Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4 p.c., 1942, 94.
Qu'Appelle.—4 p.c., 1936, 68.
Quebec Cent. Let. Muri 4 p.c., 69.
St. John & Quebec.—4 p.c., 71.

Separate Foreign Exchange Departments, under specialists, are maintained at our London, New York, Montreal, Vancouver and Toronto Branches, as well as at the Head Office in Winnipeg. It has often been remarked that no more complete Foreign Exchange organization exists in Canadian banking. Our Statistical Service offers vital assistance to business men in their import and export trade relations.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Among trade enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2., are the following:—

A manufacturer's agent in Winnipeg would like to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of light hardware specialties and pottery lines seeking representation in the Dominion.

The representative of a Canadian company manufacturing a synthetic drug, who is at present in England, wishes to appoint a suitable agent of high standing, preferably one who would be prepared to buy outright.

A Montreal company, a director of which is at present in this country, seek agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of aniline dyes, chemicals, textiles, and machinery.

A firm in Ontario, manufacturing axe handles, cant-hook handles, broom handles, pike poles, miners' and railway pick handles and practically any kind of turned goods, wish to get into correspondence with United Kingdom importers.

An Ontario company of canoe and small-boat builders are open to appoint as their agents in the United Kingdom some firm of good standing and experience in the trade possessing a connection among boat building and letting establishments, and other buyers.

A London firm have an enquiry from their Antwerp house for Cheddar cheese, and would like to receive quotations from Canadian exporters.

A London firm ask for the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of feather fans.

A firm in Dublin, Ireland, desire quotations from Canadian manufacturers of bolts and nuts, light washers, galvanised and coppered wire, show rivets, tacks, nails, etc.

A London company, who are manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, report an opening for synthetic drugs, essential oils, etc., and wish to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers.

A London company ask for the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of portable houses.

A Lancashire firm manufacturing paints, etc., and dealing in builders' supplies, would like to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers of wall-paper hangings, and also of painting brushes, brushes on cards and in boxes, and all descriptions of mill brushes.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Files and Tool Steel—
THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLERN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wire of every description. Cables, "Allonell," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—
TURNER, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—
ORR, ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A. "Orr, Widnes."

Financial, Land and Investment.

Bk. of Montreal.—478.
Anglo-Canadian Finance.—7/6.
Can. Land & Irrigation.—7/9; 19/- pd. 6/3.
Can. Bk. of Commerce.—443.
Hudson's Bay.—8 21/32; Pref., 91 3/4.
Trust & Loan of Canada.—125; 9.
Western Canada Land.—1/3.

Electric Power, Traction, Etc.

Brazil Traction.—61; 6 p.c. Pref., 94.
B.C. Electric.—Def. Ord., 39; Pref. Ord., 45; 5 p.c. Cum. Perp. Pref., 54; 4 1/2 p.c. Perp. Cons. Deb., 61.
Can. Gen. Elect.—122; 7 p.c. Pref., 103.
Cedars Rapids.—5 p.c. Bds., 99.
Cities Service.—Com. 55; Fractions, 50.
Elect. Dev. Ontario.—5 p.c. Gld. Bds., 102.
Montreal Light, H. & Power.—Cap. Stk., 103.
Montreal Street Rly.—4 1/2 p.c., 1922, 96; 4 1/2 p.c., 1922, 1460, 97.
Shawinigan Water & Power.—Cap., 139; 4 1/2 p.c. Perp. Debs., 73.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algoma Steel.—5 p.c. Gld. Bds., 66.
Can. Collieries.—5 p.c., 203.
Can. Steel Foundries.—5 p.c., 103.
Can. Vickers.—102.
Dom. Steel.—6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 93.
Dom. Iron & Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 1929, 99.
Lake Superior Capital.—24; 5 p.c. Gld. Bds., 74.
Nova Scotia Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 91.

Miscellaneous.

Asbestos Corp. of Can.—Com., 83; Pref., 98; 5 p.c. Sunk. Fund Gld. Bds., 88.
Bellefleur United Asbestos.—49.
Can. Cement.—Ord., 80; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 111; 6 p.c. Bds., 111.
Can. Car.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 113.
Can. Cotton.—5 p.c. Bds., 94.
Can. Pac. Lumber.—6 p.c. Bds., 30.
Can. Western Lumber.—5 p.c., 37; 5 p.c. Inc., 92.
Can. Explosives.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 110.
Can. Fairbanks.—6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 98.
Can. Western Lumber.—Com., 1/1; Def. Int. Warrant, 10.
Cockshutt Plow.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 89.
Dom. Cannery.—6 p.c. Bds., 103.
Dom. Glass Ord.—73; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 104.
Dom. Textile.—Com., 138.
Can. Steamship.—Def. Voting, 77; Pref., 97; 5 p.c. Debs., 29.
Furness Withy.—60/-.
Forest Mills of B.C.—5 p.c. Debs., 23; Ord., 1/3.
Imp. Tobacco of Can.—Ord., 26/1; 6 p.c. Pref., 18/4.
Lake Superior Paper.—102.
Marconi Canada.—16/9.
Montreal Cotton.—5 p.c. Debs., 101.
Penmans.—5 p.c. Gld. Bds., 104.
Riordon Pulp.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref.—108; 6 p.c. 1st Mort. Debs., 108.
Spanish River Pulp.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 129; 6 p.c. Gld. Bds., 101; 6 p.c. A Reg. Debs., 107; Common, 10.
Standard Chemical.—7 p.c. Pref., 75.

Mining.

Ming. Corp. of Canada.—50/3.
Mond Nickel.—Ord., 58/11; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 23/1; 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 19/10; 6 p.c. Red. Debs., 101.
Rossland-Klenay.—101d

Canadians carried off nearly all the prizes for which they competed at the recent International Soil Products Exhibition at Kansas City, U.S.A.

Although the 3d. fare on the Winnipeg street railway has been sanctioned by the Public Utilities Commission, an injunction has been granted by Justice Macdonald restraining the company from giving effect to the order.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Pay Day, Monday, November 3.
Procter Day *Pay Day*
 Wool, Oct. 29. Flours, Oct. 30.
 Exports, Tuesday.

There has been a fair volume of business on the Stock Exchange during the past week, and specialties have displayed outstanding strength, notably oil and Kalbar shares, in which dealings have approached "boom" proportions. Both groups, however, have now materially reacted on profit taking, and are inclined to rest. Gilt edged issues have been quietly cheerful, but home rails register a moderate setback. Investment support for South American rails persists. The foreign market has been irregular, while industrial securities continue to show to advantage in many directions.

Canadian securities have been cheerful on the whole, and business has been on a fair scale. Among the gilt-edged issues of the Dominion there has been no net movement. The 4½ per cents. hold at 95, while the Fours at 78 and the 3½ per cents. at 70 are steady. Municipal issues have lacked feature, but hold at previous levels.

The feature of the railroad group has been a big rise in Grand Trunk securities on the arbitration terms, which have been well received, and are dealt with fully elsewhere. The Guaranteed Fours have jumped 12 to 59½, while the Preferences show gains ranging from 3 to 7 points. The Ordinary at 10½ is 1½ up. Canadian Pacific hold around 179.

In the land group, Hudson's Bays have been offered back moderately to 8½. Lower priced descriptions register little variation.

Industrials have been irregular, but moderate gains are in a majority. Canadian Cars have advanced 2 to 56, and the pref. at 113 is firm. Canada Cements have advanced to 80, and the pref. at 114 is 1 to the good. Canadian General Electric at 124 are 2 better. Dominion Steels have hardened ½ to 78½, and Lake Superiors 1 to 24. Shawinigan Water at 139½ are 2½ better. Spanish River Pulp pref. has gained 1½ to 129.

There has been a rebound of 10 to 562 in Cities Services Common. Canadian silver mining shares have been quiet.

— * * —

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

September 27.

The attention of all financial Canada is now focussed upon the forthcoming Victory Loan. The Dominion Bond Dealers' Association is working from the three principal headquarters in Toronto, Montreal, and Winnipeg, and in these centres is actively engaging in the matter of preliminary organisation. Already committee cars with their red and blue signs on the wind shields are flashing about the principal city thoroughfares. While nothing definite is as yet forthcoming regarding the terms of the new issue, which means so much to Canada, it is understood that the loan will be at 5½ per cent. for 5- or 15-year bonds at the option of the purchasers, and that the price will be at par. The total amount of the offering is understood to be \$300,000,000. The actual campaign will commence on October 27, from which date it will last about three weeks.

In the meantime, however, the Stock Exchange shows little evidence of being affected by loan activities. On the Toronto Exchange during the last week trading has been particularly active, and prices in general have

been in an upward trend. Among the more active and most interesting transactions on the Toronto stock market is the fact that the company has shortly paid a 10 per cent. dividend on Victory Bonds. Payments again advanced 2 points to 103, these issues being one of the factors to come in for our devotee's attention during the week on the Eastern Exchange. Tobacco Bids rose to 64. The stock on a during the week in Montreal as high as 66½, which was a new high for some years. Toronto Paper advanced 8 to 37, reaching 94 in the mid week for a small block. Some circles hint that the company may part of the assumed 7 per cent. dividends, which have been in arrears since before the war.

Other advances are: Ames Holden, 4 to 79; Atlantic Sugar, 2 to 61½. The latter company is understood to have recently made a substantial profit on the purchase of raw materials. The Pref. is up 5 to 114. Brazilian advanced ½ to 51, Burt ½ to 90½. Canada Bread 2½ to 25½, this last quotation having been ½ higher during the week. A new high notch since May, 1916. There is a rumour that the Bread Co. control may shortly pass into other hands. Canadian Car rose ½ to 45½, Cement ¼ to 72, Can. Steam Ship, ½ in both the Common and Pref., which are now quoted at 63 and 84½ respectively. C.P.R. advance ¾ to 153. Dominion Canners rose 2½ to 55, Dominion Steel ½ to 68½, Duluth Sup. 2½ to 51, Mackay 1½ to 80½, Maple Leaf 3 to 193. Shareholders of the last mentioned company have now confirmed new by-laws providing for an increase of one million dollars in the Pref. capital stock, and have ratified the purchase of the controlling interest in the Campbell Flour Mills. N.S. Car. are up 1 to 10, Nipissing 45 to 1170, Pac. Burt 1 to 29, Rogers 1 to 61, Spanish River 4 to 52½, Steel of Canada ¼ to 69½, Toronto Ry. 1 to 41, Tuckett's 2½ to 53.

Declines are:—Barcelona ¾ to 93, C.G.E. ½ to 106½, Can. Smelt. ¾ to 21½, Pac. Burt Pref. 1½ to 78½, Russell 2 to 85. This last despite the belief that the report soon to be issued will be a most satisfactory one.

Bank stocks were fairly active and fractionally stronger. In the Loan and Trust Dept. Haron and Erie dropped 2 to 112, while Toronto Gen. Trust advanced 2½ to 215. Bonds were steady with the exception of a decline of 3 points in Steel of Canada. Both the War Loans and Victory issues remain unchanged. The unlisted department showed a few advances, prominent among which was A. Macdonald Pref., which rose 6½ to 77½. Dom. Glass advanced 2½ to 63½, and Brompton a similar amount to 64½. Macdonald common rose 1½ to 35.

In the mines there was a fair activity. Among the silver issues on the Standard Exchange Atlantic rose 2½ to 13½, Beaver 2½ to 42, Crown Reserve 1 to 39, La Ro-e 3 to 40, McK. D. 3 to 68, Temiskaming 4 to 45½. Among the gold issues Boston advanced 3 to 27, Dome Ex. 2½ to 33, Dome Mines 75 to 1450, Teck H. 1 to 20½, Kirk Lake lost 2 to 38, and Porc. Crown 2 to 23. A party of Davidson's shareholders and prominent financial men are now inspecting the company's property in the North.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

Canada Cement. A dividend of 1 per cent. on stock of 1 per cent. payable October 19, 1919, in settlement of September 29.

Bank of Montreal. A dividend of 1 per cent. on common stock, payable October 19, 1919, in settlement of September 29.

Imperial Bank of Canada. A dividend of 1 per cent. on common stock, payable October 19, 1919, in settlement of September 29.

Canadian Cotton. A dividend of 1 per cent. on common stock, payable October 19, 1919, in settlement of September 29.

Dominion Textile. A dividend of 1 per cent. on common stock, payable October 19, 1919, in settlement of September 29.

Nova Scotia Steel and Coal. A dividend of 1 per cent. on common stock, payable October 19, 1919, in settlement of September 29.

Canadian Pacific Railway. A dividend of 1 per cent. on common stock, payable October 19, 1919, in settlement of September 29.

Standard Bank of Canada. A dividend of 1 per cent. on common stock, payable October 19, 1919, in settlement of September 29.

Canadian Bank of Commerce. A dividend of 1 per cent. on common stock, payable October 19, 1919, in settlement of September 29.

Kirkland Lake Proprietary. A dividend of 1 per cent. on common stock, payable October 19, 1919, in settlement of September 29.

Canadian Northern Railway. A dividend of 1 per cent. on common stock, payable October 19, 1919, in settlement of September 29.

Robert Simpson. A dividend of 1 per cent. on common stock, payable October 19, 1919, in settlement of September 29.

Colonial Bank. A dividend of 1 per cent. on common stock, payable October 19, 1919, in settlement of September 29.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA.
 BRANCHES:
 Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton.

Executor and Trustee.

Paid-up Capital - £308,219 3 7
 Reserve Fund - £328,787 2 7
 Assets under Administration £10,457,192.

Acts as Agent for clients and corporations and has exceptional facilities for investing British and Foreign Funds in carefully selected First Mortgages on Farms and Improved City Properties in Canada.

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Bought — Sold — Quoted
 Correspondence Invited

HOUSSER, WOOD & CO.

10 12, King St. E., Toronto, Canada.
 References, Union Bank of Canada.
 Cable Address: "Houserwood."

5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.
TORONTO SAVINGS and LOAN COMPANY. (Incorporated 1888).
 PAID-UP CAPITAL £205,476
 RESERVE FUND 226,027
 TOTAL ASSETS 831,162
 This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 5 per Cent. for One to Five Years.
 PINLAYSON, AULD & MACKENZIE, Writers,
 Agents in Great Britain,
 144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

TRADE ITEMS.

Canadian packers have organised themselves for an expansion of their export trade, especially that with Great Britain.

Mr. E. L. Pease, Vice-President of the Royal Bank of Canada, who is now on a trip through the West Indies, issues a statement speaking very optimistically of the Canadian business outlook, and declaring financial conditions to be fundamentally sound.

Mr. R. A. Pringle, Newsprint Enquiry Commissioner, states that Canadian papers are in a serious way for newsprint, some finding it hard to obtain their requirements. "But," he added, "so long as I am Paper Controller I am going to see the Canadian Press supplied with paper. There is a lot of it in this country, and if the Canadian mills have been making contracts outside the country I can't help that. It is a secondary consideration. I am going to ask each manufacturer to furnish me with a statement of the amount of newsprint being exported, and the amount being supplied to Canadian buyers. It is hardly fair that some companies should be called upon to supply a large quantity to Canadian papers in excess of their percentage while others supply very little."

Business for British Machinery Firms.

There is business in Canada for British firms, provided they can supply the material and meet any reasonable demand for delivery (says the *Canadian Machinery and Manufacturing News*). In many cases it is a fact that the price is not the determining factor. One dealer stated that his house was constantly coming in contact with firms that expressed a preference for British-made goods. He instanced a case where equipment is required for a ship. Here a wait of as long as six months would not be objected to, provided delivery could be definitely promised. Dealers who have been handling British lines, however, report very little improvement in the matter of securing the material they want. Any improvement that can be made on the part of British firms, it is safe to say, will meet with a quick response in this country.

Canadian Timber Operators and Contractors.

The Timber Operators & Contractors, Ltd., which has its head offices at 11, Pall Mall, London, S.W., was formed in this country by demobilised officers and men of the Canadian Forestry Corps in last June for the purpose of exploiting and developing timber in Great Britain, Europe and Canada.

This firm, which has an authorised capital of £500,000, is headed by Major-General Alexander McDougall, C.B., who during the war was G.O.C. Canadian Forestry Corps, and Director-General of Timber Operations in Great Britain and France; and Brig.-Gen. B. R. Hepburn, C.M.G., M.P., who was Deputy Director-General of Timber Operations in Great Britain and France. Associated with them are a number of highly skilled demobilised officers and men of the Canadian Forestry Corps. They have acquired the necessary sawmills and logging machinery, and are thus in a position to estimate and advise on timber areas in any part of the world, and also to log and convert them either by contract or purchase. At the present time they are logging and sawing at seven different centres in this country and Ireland, and are starting developments in Siberia, Europe and Canada.

The firm (who are also large dealers in imported timber, being the European agents of D. G. Gilmore & Co.) have acquired one of the finest re-saw plants in this country, viz., the Priddy and Hale plant at Rotherhithe, Surrey Docks. In addition to the machinery this plant now contains, they are erecting a cross-cutting plant with the capacity of 10,000 cubic ft. per day, and expect to instal in the near future a modern factory for the manufacture of sashes and doors.

— * *

SHIPPING NOTES.

The first sailing of the new Canada-Norway steamship service is announced by the Norwegian-America Line, for which the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., are Canadian agents. This is the s.s. *Banenford*, which will sail on October 22 for Bergen, Stavenger, and Christinnia.

Arrangements are now being made by the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., to extend their ocean services, both passenger and freight, to the Continent during the autumn and winter, with two services, one to Havre and London, the other to Southampton and Antwerp. The first sailing to Havre was the *Tunisian*, on October 10, to be followed by the *Grampian* on October 20 and the *Corsican* on November 2. The *Tunisian* will make only the first trip. The first sailing to Southampton and Antwerp will start with the *Sedinn* on October 24, followed by the *Tunisian* on November 21. On the Glasgow service the C.P.O.S. will run the *Pretorian* and *Sicilian*, the former making her first trip on October 25.

* *

Immigration into Canada from the United States during the first eight months of this year exceeded by 7,000 the figures for the same period in 1918.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

Following the comparative slackness of business in securities during July and August, the activity and strength shown by the Canadian Stock Exchanges during September is the more noteworthy. At the end of the month the upward movement was specially evident, as quite a number of stocks then reached new high record prices. A glance through a list of Montreal securities shows at once the enormous preponderance in number of gains over losses, and while the gains were in many cases very substantial, the declines were in most cases very slight.

* * *

Among the former the pulp and paper industry is strongly represented, Abitibi gaining no less than 36 points, from 101 to 137, Howard Smith 20½, Laurentide 25½, Provincial Paper 10½, Price Bros. 34½, Borden 8, Spanish River 16, and Wayagamack 12½. This general appreciation was doubtless due to the known prosperity and the excellent prospects of the industry, while for the phenomenal advance made by Abitibi there was the additional reason that in the closing days of September it was announced that not only would the company completely wipe out the arrears of Preferred dividends, amounting to 19½ per cent., but would also place its Common stock on a 6 per cent. per annum dividend basis. Although action in regard to the Preferred arrears has been generally anticipated for some time, the simultaneous establishment of the Common stock on a dividend basis seems to have taken the Montreal market somewhat by surprise, though it will be none the less welcome to shareholders for that. It is evident also that the long deferred hopes of the Spanish River Co.'s shareholders are now rapidly drawing nearer to fulfilment. At the special and general meetings of the company held on September 18, when the shareholders ratified the proposals for fresh borrowing, the president stated that a plan for disposing of the arrears of Preferred dividends was under consideration, and would be submitted to the shareholders in the near future. Early next spring the talons and promissory notes issued in respect of deferred interest on bonds and notes due in 1922 will be paid off, as will the second mortgage debentures maturing in 1924, and the president points out that when these payments have been made the company can consider payment of dividends on its Capital stock.

* * *

The two big steel companies, the Dominion Steel Corporation and the Steel Co. of Canada, both gained about 5 points during the month. In regard to the former, it is satisfactory to note that a prominent member of the executive committee of the board has emphatically denied there being any grounds for the disturbing rumour, recently current, that the quarterly dividends might be reduced. In an interview with the *Montreal Gazette*, the official stated that, "Taken altogether, the outlook is promising. There is no reason for anyone to entertain anxiety over the Common dividend prospect for the present, at least."

* * *

During the month Pennmans, for the first time, passed the par mark, and afterwards made a still higher record for itself at 110. The, so far unexplained, upward movement of Ames-Holden (Common)—which has more than once been referred to in this column—continued, and the stock, with a rise of 36 points to 84½, bracketed itself with Abitibi as the greatest gainer during the month. Meanwhile, the Preferred stock rose to 110. This latter price may be explained perhaps by the 35 per cent. of arrears which have accrued, but if this be deducted, there remains the surprising spectacle of a Common stock whose prospects are barred by such a heavy liability, standing at a higher price than the Preferred, of which that liability is an asset.

* * *

The gross and net earnings of the Southern Canada Power Co. for August were respectively \$51,175 and \$23,473, being increases of \$6,656 and \$2,915, as compared with August, 1918. For the eleven months to the end of August, 1919, the increases in gross and net earnings were respectively \$99,815 and \$55,878, as compared with the similar period of the previous year. The company's high tension transmission system connecting its hydro-electric development at Drummondville with the cities and towns the company supplies is now practically completed. Writing under date of September 22 in regard to these figures, etc., the Montreal firm of Nesbitt, Thomson & Co. suggest that the 6 per cent. Preferred stock of the company, dividends on which accumulate as from January 1, 1920, should move upwards to higher prices than that of 62-65, at which it was then quoted.

* * *

The total savings bank deposits in Canadian chartered institutions at August 31 were \$1,196,632,931. \$21,500,000 more than at July 31, and nearly \$182,000,000 more than at August 31, 1918. This establishes a new high record in the history of Canadian banking, and is particularly interesting in view of the impending 1919 Victory Loan flotation.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager.

A. R. PHIPPS, Assistant Manager.

CANADA.

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SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, President. SIR AUGUSTUS M. NANTON and A. W. AUSTIN, Vice-Presidents. C. A. BOGERT, General Manager.

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BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, \$20,000,000.

Reserve Fund, \$20,000,000.

Undivided Profits, \$1,661,614.

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CAPITAL.

FULLY PAID ... \$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND \$1,000,000

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up, \$16,000,000.

Reserve Funds, \$17,000,000.

Aggregate Assets, \$460,000,000.

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THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Capital Paid Up, \$7,000,000.

Reserve Funds, \$7,574,043. Total Deposits (31st July, 1919), \$150,000,000.

Total Assets (31st July, 1919), \$181,000,000.

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., President.

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A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

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OF INTEREST TO MASONS.

A Californian contemporary expresses the opinion that "the trowel of Freemasonry, used to spread the cement of brotherly love and affection," common to the ritualistic ceremonies of Masonic lodges in the United States, may come back into use by the Freemasons of England after an absence of more than a century, as a result of the action of California Masons in presenting the United Grand Lodge of England with a trowel made of California precious metals.

"Members of the Masonic Order in Bristol are said to be the only Masons in England at this time who utilize the trowel in their symbolic ceremonies, but the trowel's use was formerly general in England."

* *

129017 Pte. R. Simms, Royal Fusilier (of Calgary), is reported wounded - presumably in Russia.

A member of the Overseas Club and Patriotic League, who is post office inspector in the village of Agassiz, British Columbia, states that in August, aeroplane, passed over for the first time, causing great excitement and wonder.

Mr. E. Lapointe, M.P. for Kamouraska, will resign his seat and be the Liberal candidate for Quebec East. He will not only succeed Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the constituency (says the Toronto correspondent of the Times), but become clearly recognised as Federal Liberal leader for Quebec.

BANK OF MONTREAL SWIMMING CLUB.

The following is a list of the prize-winners for the season:
60 yards - entia handicap, R. S. Stewart; 60 yards handicap, J. Dodds; plunging, J. Dodds; 60 yards handicap, F. J. Buck; 90 yards handicap, J. Dodds; 30 yards handicap, A. N. Foss and W. W. Symmons (dead-heat); 100 yards championship - 1st J. Dodds; 2nd, C. S. Kerin; 60 yards handicap, W. W. Symmons; plain diving, C. S. Kerin.

The challenge cups and shield are held as follows - "Knight" Challenge Cup (100 yards championship), J. Dodds; Symonds' Shield (plain diving), C. S. Kerin; "F. Williams-Taylor" Cup (for the member obtaining most marks in all, except scratch races, diving, plunging, and consolation handicaps), J. Dodds.

LT.-COL. F. R. S. BALFOUR, of the London Committee of the Bank of Montreal, presented the cups, shield, and prizes at the recent gala.

The club entered for the Invitat on Tonn Handicap at Prof. E. Francis's Gala at St. George's Baths, Buckingham Palace Road, on Thursday of this week, which concludes its programme for the season.

* *

Major H. J. P. Davison, C.A.P.C., has been appointed Senior Postmaster, O.M.E.C., with effect, October 1.

Banking and Finance

Arbitration - the Only Way.

Elsewhere we publish the cabled particulars from Ottawa outlining the terms under which the arbitration proceedings in connection with the acquisition of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada by the Dominion and its incorporation in Canada's National Railway system are to be conducted. In the result it will be seen that the view we originally took, when the subject of the acquisition of the Grand Trunk's system was first mooted, that the Canadian Government would do nothing likely to prejudice its high status in the Mother Country, has been fully justified. Whilst no one will envy the arbitrators the difficult task before them, the holders of the Ordinary and the various Preference stocks will be relieved to learn that one of the stipulations accepted by the Government is that the conditions born of the war should not be considered by the arbitrators in arriving at the amount of the award. As one prominent commentator points out in dealing with the new position, "there is plenty of room for variation between the maximum and minimum terms to be considered by the arbitrators." Whilst the company is not likely to get nearly all it asked for, this writer bluntly opines that "it is absolutely certain that the Government's minimum will be discarded, for it was harsh and unconscionable." The enabling measure to regularise the arbitration proceedings was to be introduced in the Dominion House of Commons on Tuesday, and once this is on the Statute Book the arbitrators should be able to get on with their formidable task. In view of the fact that the Grand Trunk Pacific is in the hands of a Government receiver, and that the Grand Trunks in the United States are now being operated by the Government of the Republic, the method decided upon is to submit to arbitration the Ordinary and Preference stocks, and to pay an award, whatever may ultimately be decided upon, in the shape of new non-voting Guaranteed stock bearing 4 per cent. interest and redeemable after 30 years at par. When the agreement for acquisition is ratified by a majority of stockholders a Committee of Management will be formed, and this body will continue to act until such time as the Preference and Common stocks are vested in the Government, when it will be discharged. The Government's guarantee of dividends on the new stocks to be created will become operative from the date of the appointment of the Committee of Management, which will also receive necessary financial assistance from the Government, and be entrusted with the receivership of the Grand Trunk Pacific system on terms to be approved by the Governor in Council.

All's Well That Ends Well.

The Stock Exchange was well pleased with the turn events have taken, and signified its approval of the cabled particulars of the terms of arbitration by marking up the prices of the various securities of the Grand Trunk Co. very substantially. The removal of doubt as to the position of the Guaranteed stock was signalled by a 10 point advance, and the four junior issues also went ahead with vigour, whilst there was a very solid recovery in the various bond issues of the Pacific Co., and sharp advances in the parent company's Note issues, which, of course, are now, together with the Debenture stocks, to all intents and purposes, Canadian Government securities, and fully entitled to rank with these. All's well that ends well, and both the Government and Sir Alfred W. Smithers and his colleagues are to be heartily congratulated on having at last extricated this difficult problem from the dangerous *impasse* into which it had recently drifted. The following table, giving last and this week's "markings" of Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific, affords eloquent testimony to the relief felt in financial circles in this country at the satisfactory outcome of the protracted negotiations between the Government and the company:—

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

	Last week.	This week.	10 15-16	1 15-16
Grand Trunk Railway	9½	56½	9½	—
4½ per cent. Guaranteed	46½	56½	46½	9½
5 per cent. 1st Pref.	49½	57	49½	7½
5 per cent. 2nd Pref.	57½	44	44	6½
4 per cent. 3rd Pref.	20	22½	20	2½
Borr'd Perp. 5 per cent.	77½	30	23	—
Perp. 4 per cent.	61	65½	61	4
Great Western Borr'd. 5 per cent.	77	77½	77	—
5½ per cent. 5-year Notes, 1920	96½	96½	—	—
6 per cent. 3-year Notes, Jan., 1921	97½	97½	—	—
6 per cent. 3-year Notes, Oct., 1921	97½	96½	—	—
Western 4 per cent., 1950	61	61	—	—

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

Branch 4 per cent., 1939	85½	86	3	—
Alberta, 1939-42	82½	85½	3½	—
3 per cent. 1962	63½	65½	2	—
4 per cent. Sterling 1955A	50	59½	9½	—
4 per cent. Sterling 1955B	50½	50	—	—

	Last week.	This week.	Rise.
4 per cent. Debentures	89½	90	½
5 per cent. Secured Notes 1924	90½	91	½

Cockshutt Plow's Excellent Report.

The annual report of the Cockshutt Plow Co. concerning the operations of this important Canadian industrial undertaking to June 30 last, is to be presented to the stockholders at Grantham on the 25th inst. and affords publication for the increasing support accorded during the past twelve months to the company's Preference shares. Whilst there is no apparent present intention of ridding the arrears of interest on these shares, which now amount to 27 per cent., the directors state that they expect to continue quarterly dividends at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum until conditions become more settled, and, further, hope to declare and pay at an early date, a dividend of 3½ per cent. on account of these arrears, "provided collections from the proceeds of the 1919 crop warrant it." In the same connection the directors state and the report affords ample proof of this assertion, that the position of the company has materially improved, and that collections have been fairly well met. Some stockholders may object that the process of accumulation of the arrears of interest on the Preference shares is assuming formidable dimensions and that instead of paying off 4½ per cent. on account, it would be better policy, especially as there is no bond issue, to adopt some funding scheme forthwith. We, however, think that the board of this conservatively managed Canadian undertaking are justified in adopting an ultra conservative attitude in the present transitory period, and that it is sound finance to prepare for every future requirement until conditions return to something approaching the normal. Possibly sooner than some of the British stockholders anticipate, the position may so materially improve that the board may be enabled to clear off at one operation quite a substantial portion of the heavy amount of arrears of interest, and the general results disclosed for the year under review certainly justify the indulgence of such hopes.

Need for Caution in the Period of Transition.

The report itself is eloquent of the period of transition through which Canada, like other countries, is now passing. It is gratifying to learn that the position of the company has materially improved and that it has had the greatest output in its history during the period under review. The company's products continue to enjoy a high reputation, and hold their own both at home and abroad. Excellent as is the company's position and prospects, it must be remembered that the general state of business in the Dominion is in a condition of readjustment, and that prudence compels exceptional caution in meeting the changing conditions and anticipating future requirements. The company pays high testimony to the loyalty of its employees during a period of considerable unrest, and for its part has shown every consideration to those of its workmen who have returned from military service. At the forthcoming meeting no doubt Col. Henry Cockshutt, the president, will elaborate the criticism levied by the directors at the unreasonable criticism directed at implement manufacturers, to which brief allusion is made in the report. For the year the net profits, after providing for depreciation, were \$571,586, and including the balance brought forward of \$86,401, \$657,987. Allowing for the dividends of 4 per cent. on the 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference shares of \$258,600, the balance carried to the balance-sheet is the very respectable one of \$399,387, and indicative of that conservative financial policy which has always actuated this Canadian industrial undertaking. The reserves, which are such a satisfactory feature of this company's balance-sheet, are as follows:—Capital, \$1,500,000; contingent, \$1,000,000; merchandise, \$500,000—aggregating \$3,000,000. Stocks of raw materials and goods in process and finished products stand at \$2,844,446. Accounts and notes receivable, less provision for doubtful debts, at \$4,603,841. Bank and other loans, \$594,767, and accounts payable, including estimated Income War Tax, \$598,650. Altogether, a very healthy balance-sheet, and one which should give encouragement to those holders of the Preference shares who refused to be frightened out of their stock when, in the blackest days of 1914, it stood at about half its current quotation. We shall not be at all surprised to see it back to par inside twelve months.

A committee, of which the Hon. Sydney Fisher, of Montreal, is chairman; Senator Belcourt, Ottawa, secretary; and Mr. P. C. Larkin, Toronto, treasurer, has completed plans to erect a monument to Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Notre Dame Cemetery, Montreal, by popular subscription.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 6s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

SURLEY DENE (London).—We have replied by letter, explaining the matter.

W. McL. (Glasgow).—The information is only obtainable through local directories. You did not comply, by the way, with our regulations for correspondents.

TOBY.—The Order in Council in question was afterwards rescinded (see *Canada* of August 23). We understand that only a very few of the medical personnel in Canada ever received the increase pay.

STRAUSMANN. Current reports are to the effect that the company's earnings this year will at least equal those for 1918, the huge increase in passenger earnings being regarded as an adequate offset to the decrease in lake freights.

A. G. (Glasgow).—The Carrot River Valley, Saskatchewan, is an excellent mixed farming locality, and we doubt if you can secure a better location for your needs. Melfort is the nearest town with adequate railway facilities.

AGRICOLE (Lincoln).—Several districts in Manitoba and Saskatchewan have recently reported a big demand for farm lands, among them being Kuroki, Sask., where many American farmers have recently taken up land. If you wish we will mail you the name and address of a reputable firm of land agents.

HOMESTEADER (London).—You will have no trouble in reaching the Peace River district. It is connected by rail with Edmonton, and steel is laid to Peace River, Spirit River, and Grand Prairie. Further railway construction is in progress. During the summer months a weekly service of stern-wheel steamers is available on the Peace River. One of these boats, the *D. A. Thomas*, carries 250 passengers and 300 tons of freight. The Dominion Government operates a telegraph line between Edmonton and Peace River.

T. V. D.—(1) You can secure the advantage of the exchange rates either by selling the securities in Montreal and having the proceeds remitted to you, or by selling in London, in which case allowance would be made in the price for the difference in exchange. (2) The market value in Montreal, September 20, was 104. At the current rate of exchange a \$500 bond would, therefore, be worth approximately £119. (3) No. The issue was specially exempted from British income tax as far as members of the O.M.F.C. were concerned. You should be able to recover. (4) Yes; if you are resident in Great Britain.

TEXTILE.—The object for the authorisation of the new issue of \$15,000,000 of bonds is partly to refund the various outstanding issues of bonds as they mature, and partly to extend the company's business. As to the latter, it is reported, though not officially announced, that the construction of a large, modern mill at St. Lambert is contemplated. Bonds at present outstanding total \$7,390,000; of which \$422,000 mature in 1921, \$5,700,000 in 1922, and \$3,267,500 in 1925. Last year earnings equal to 31.20 per cent. on the common stock were shown by the company, after writing off as a reserve an amount equal to 20 per cent. on the common stock. Part of these large profits, however, were due to a great increase in value of stocks of raw material purchased by the company.

Canadian bank clearings for the week ending October 4 were 33 per cent. in excess of those for the corresponding week in 1918.

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MINISTRY OF FOOD PURCHASES
CANADIAN CHEESE.

The Food Controller announces that, in view of the depletion of the Ministry's stocks of cheese by the recent emergency issue made in consequence of the strike, he has now decided to purchase the estimated balance of 3,500 tons of this season's exportable surplus of Canadian cheese.

The Orders providing for requisitioning imports of cheese on private account and fixing importers' and retailers' maximum selling prices will remain in force.

— * * —

MERCHANTS BANK'S RURAL
SERVICE BRANCH.

The Merchants Bank has established a Rural Service Department with a view to assisting farmers and building up further business among them. The department falls into two main divisions—one for Eastern Canada with headquarters in London, Ont., the other for the West with headquarters in Regina. Each department will be in charge of men experienced both in farming and banking, and therefore well fitted to be the links between the farmer and his operations and the bank and his financial activity.

— * * —

British Bank of Northern Commerce.—The directors announce an interim dividend for the six months to September 30 at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, free of tax, payable October 15.

Mississippi River Power.—The preliminary operating results for August are announced as follows:—Gross earnings, \$194,965; operating expenses, \$42,011; net earnings, \$152,953; representing an increase of \$2,263 and a decrease of \$5,428 respectively, in comparison with gross and net earnings for the corresponding month of 1918. For the first eight months of the current year the aggregate net earnings amount to \$1,150,499, in comparison with \$1,174,682 for the corresponding period of 1918, thus showing a decrease of \$24,183.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY,
Limited.

PREFERENCE SHARE DIVIDEND
NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND has been DECLARED upon that portion of the Capital Stock of the Company consisting of Preference Shares, being a half-yearly dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum upon the said Preference Shares, and that the same will be payable at the London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., 5, Prince's Street, London, E.C., England, or at the option of the holder at the office of the Union Trust Company, Ltd., Toronto, Canada, on and after the first day of November, 1919, to shareholders who appeared on the register on the 17th day of October.

The Transfer Books will be CLOSED from October 18th to October 31st, both days inclusive.

G. S. HOLMESTED, Secretary,
Toronto, 11th September, 1919

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 719. October 18, 1919.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Property for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted, or offered, etc., 1s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Five insertions for the cost of four.

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NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Block of Buildings and Town Plots for sale; bargain prices to clear up Estate.—Apply, Box H.A.S., 77, Electrical Press, 13-16, Fisher Street, Holborn, London, W.C.1

FUR COMPANIES' FUSION.

A Montreal correspondent announces the approaching fusion of two well-known Canadian fur companies—Holt, Renfrew & Co. and the Redmond Company. The combination, he says, will be an important one in Canadian business and fur circles, inasmuch as it will do much to once more recover to Canada much of the business in Canadian furs which has been going to the United States during the past few years. Both these companies have large trapping organisations, and the consolidation of these and the business organisations of both enterprises will result in an organisation of considerable strength.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL
DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of Canada in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Toronto or London, England.

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&c.

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OTTAWA—JORD, POWELL, LYLE & SNOWDON, Solicitors, &c., 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, &c.

QUEBEC, B.A.B.
ALLAN GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

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8 miles from Petersfield, and 5 miles from
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of Valuable Surplus

FURNITURE, BEDDING, CLOTHING,
EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLES,
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50 COMBINATION BEDSTEADS,
21 MARBLE TOP WASHSTANDS,
dressing chests, wardrobes, dining and other
tables, writing desks, bookcases, sideboards,
dining and other chairs, 125 Windsor chairs, 2
linen presses, 6 oak refrigerators, 8 carpets,
10 hearthrugs, 26 pieces panel felt, 36 coir
door mats, quantity of linoleum and coconut
matting,

10,000 GREY WOOLLEN BLANKETS,
50 WHITE WOOLLEN BLANKETS,
300 HAIR AND WOOL MATTRESSES,
400 feather pillows, 40 hair pillows, 150 hair
bolsters, 40 flock bolsters, 1,000 pillow slips,
80 white counterpanes, 250 hospital sheets,
4,000 mattress cases, 40 woollen bed rugs,
420 table cloths, 530 assorted towels, 65 roller
towels, 600 operating towels, 200 various
kitchen cloths,

3,600 WOOLLEN CARDIGANS, 28,000 Pairs
WOOLLEN GLOVES,

1,500 woollen sleeping caps, 3,000 khaki kilt
aprons, 200 tartan kilts, 10,000 Balmoral
bonnets, 1,000 Tam o' Shanters, 500 serge winter
caps, 325 pairs cotton drawers, 900 pairs
flannel drawers, 5,000 pairs Highlanders'
drawers, 6,000 flannel shirts, 200 cotton shirts,
400 twill service shirts, 600 cotton hospital
shirts, 350 pairs double flannel trousers, 100
pairs drill trousers, 800 pairs lined and 700
pairs unlined trousers, 1,000 pairs twill ser-
vice trousers, 5,000 handkerchiefs, 2,000 neck-
erchiefs, 100 pairs leather gloves, 200 cooks'
aprons and caps, 190 cooks' frocks, 130
bakers' jackets, 500 pairs duck trousers, 55
drill overalls, 200 hospital overalls, 2,600 hair
brushes, 74,000 tooth brushes, 3,000 Geneva
razors, 300 rubber trench capes, 1,000 suits
hospital serge clothing, 135 pairs leather ankle
boots (new), 1,600 pairs leather ankle boots
(repaired), 9,000 pairs repairable leather
ankle boots, 2,500 pairs leather soled canvas
shoes, 500 pairs leather hospital slippers, 40
pairs rubber knee boots, 1,200 pairs leather
laces, 6,900 pairs mohair laces, also a large
quantity of leather, grindery, and shoemakers'
tools.

50 TWO-HORSE TRANSPORT WAGONS,
9 hayracks, 4 bread wagons, 2 trestle wagons,
2 water tank wagons, water cart, and 4 travel-
ling field kitchens, including a large quantity
of wagon components, 29 sets of double team
draught harness, 100 saddle blankets, 100
horse rugs, 6 saddles, and a large quantity of
various harness, saddlery and stable kit.

50 STANDARD BRITISH BICYCLES AND
COMPONENTS.

CARPENTERS', WHEELERS', BLACK-
SMITHS', FARRIERS', TINSMITHS', AND
SADDLERS' TOOLS.

A large quantity of leather and web "1914"
pattern equipment, 89 bugles, 8 trumpets, 11
side drums, 3,600 cotton ration bags, 2,000
leather bandoliers, 4,500 leather rifle slings,
800 greatcoat straps, 50 entrenching panniers,
1,100 rubber ground sheets, 30 wicker signal-
ling hampers, Singer sewing machine, 15
tackle blocks, 5 lift and force pumps, bridg-
ing and miners' stores.

22 PAIRS PRISMATIC BINOCULARS, 35
TELESCOPES, 150 POCKET COMPASSES.

66 PRISMATIC COMPASSES,
quantity oil, grease, dubbin, paint, metal
polish, floor polish, soap, tin oil bottles, oil
drums, nails and horseshoes,

65 WATERPROOF SAILCOVERS AND
TARPAULINS.

toilet, general crockery and glass ware, cut-
lery, and various hospital equipment, and
miscellaneous effects.

MESSRS. GEERING & COLYER

have been favoured with instructions to sell
the above by Auction, on the premises, on
TUESDAY, 21st OCTOBER, 1919, and
THREE FOLLOWING DAYS, commencing
at 11 a.m. sharp each day.

The Stores may be viewed between 8 a.m.
and 5 p.m., on and from the 13th October,
on personal application to Canadian Ordnance
Officer, Liphook, Hants.

The Canadian Ordnance Officer i/c Sales will
be pleased to give intending purchasers infor-
mation concerning stores for disposal.

The Canadian Government undertake to
cart and place free on rail at Liphook Station
purchases amounting to £20 and upwards.

Catalogues (price 1s.) may be obtained from
the Canadian Ordnance Officer, Liphook, or of
the Auctioneers, Ashford, Kent, and Rye,
Sussex.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Week Ended October 7.

Canadian Northern, \$1,329,800; increase.

\$256,900.

Canadian Pacific, 83,965,000; increase

\$507,000.

Grand Trunk, £331,141; increase, £30,990.

CONCERTS.

At the Wigmore Hall, Wigmore Street,
W., on Thursday, October 23, at 3.15, Miss
Anne Thurland will give a recital of English,
French, Italian and Russian songs.

At the Aeolian Hall, New Bond Street, W.,
on Friday, October 24, at 8.15 p.m., a recital
will be given by Miss Yvonne Yorke (violin)
and Miss Mabel Corran (contralto).



SECTION OF THE EXHIBIT OF THE CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS AT THE CANADIAN
NATIONAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO.

OCTOBER MAGAZINES.

A number of fine plates of pictures are in-
cluded in the October issue of that attractive
magazine, *The Connoisseur* (2s.). There is an
interesting article by A. J. Rusconi on "Pic-
tures Restored by Austria to Venice." W.
Ruskin Butterfield writes "Concerning
Decorated Stay-Busks"; S. G. Hewlett on
"Some Eighteenth Century Glass"; Eugénie
Gibson on the glove collection of Mr. Robert
Spence; and F. Gordon Roe on Mr. Lionel
U. Grace's collection of miniatures; while the
editor makes an appeal on behalf of the
National Art collection's Fund. The
"Notes" and "Notes and Queries" form,
as usual, two of the most interesting sections
of the magazine.

The Landmark (1s. 6d.), the monthly mag-
azine of the English-speaking Union, consti-
tutes a Forum of the Anglo-Saxon race. The
most interesting item in the magazine is
"The Story of Wainwright Merrill, Ameri-
can Citizen," by Maude Morrison Franks.
Young Merrill was one of several hundred—
probably thousands—of his countrymen who,
feeling it their mission to fight for world-
liberty, donned uniform long before the
United States entered the war. In Septem-
ber, 1916, he became a member of the sopho-
more class at Harvard, and in the following
November enlisted in the C.F.A. His in-
tense love for England had been fostered in
his youth and college days by famous English
authors, but it was Kipling who was his
"beloved master." Whilst at Shorncliffe he
wrote to his old instructor in English at
Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, say-
ing:—"And if it should be *finis* in a few
months I shall have seen—England." And,
later:—"So if it should be that, friend, I'll
say good-bye—a couple of simple words, and
it's over, and you go up to the line and try
to laugh or smile, at least swallow it down.

But it's part of the game, of course, and it
is a noble end which we seek out of the rack
and jetsam of death, and broken men, and
lasting sorrow. . . ." Young Merrill (under
the name of Arthur Stanley) was killed at
Ypres three weeks after he had crossed to
France.

The October *Strand* (1s.) contains many
good stories of more than usual interest.
Some of these are by well-known authors like
F. Britten Austin, Frank Condon, Hylton
Cleaver, P. G. Wodehouse and Edgar Jepson.
Harold Begbie, who as a writer is in a class
by himself, tells the story of Lord Leverhulme
("The Romance of Self-Made Men"). A
striking article is "Minds That Work While
Bodies Sleep," by Edwin F. Bowers, M.D.,
whilst Mark Hambourg's article on "Some
Secrets of Pianoforte Playing" will interest
thousands of readers who are music-lovers.

The present position of women's emigra-
tion is outlined in the *Imperial Colonist* (2d.)
for October. Other articles deal with "Im-
perial Migration" and "Daughters of the
Empire."

In *Toilers of the Deep* (3d.) for October
there appear letters on "Devastated
Labrador" and "Hospital Work in Labra-
dor."

— * * —

The general manager of the Eastern Lines
of the Canadian Pacific has addressed a per-
sonal letter to the conductors under his juris-
diction, pointing out the splendid reputation
the company has for its unfailing courtesy to
the public. Conductors, he said, have many
duties which were exacting, and which might
sometimes tend to irritability, but, in circum-
stances which might be provocative and lead
to a display of temper, that was the time to
show one's worth to the company by pre-
serving a courteous, calm, and dignified de-
meanour.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Office.—19, Victoria Street, S.W.1. High Commissioner, the Hon. Sir GEORGE H. PARSONS, K.C.M.G.; Secretary, Mr. W. L. GUYRE. (Telephone: Victoria 3350.)
Emigration Office.—Commissioner of Emigration, LIEUT.-COL. J. OSWALD SMITH, 11-12, Charing Cross, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 285.)

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Agent-General.—MR. F. C. WADS, British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 565.)

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Agent-General.—MR. F. W. SUMNER, Dudley House, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Gerrard 1581.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 57A, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—BRIG.-GEN. R. MANLEY SIMS, C.M.G., D.S.O., 163, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Gerrard 5793.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—LIEUT.-COL. P. PELLETIER, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir EDGAR R. BOWRING, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically

A

Allen, Capt. E. D. (Syren Party), Frederickton—C/o New Brunswick Office.
Archambault, Capt. J. A., Montreal—Strand Palace Hotel.
Ashley-Cooper, Lt. E. F. (R.N.V.R.), Parksville, B.C.—Victoria Hotel, Weymouth.

B

Baker, Capt. L. S. (C.A.S.C.), Winnipeg—C/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place, S.W.
Baker, A. H., Toronto—8, Batsford Road, St. John's, S.E.8.
Baker, N. M., Halifax—Queen's Court Hotel, Earl's Court Square.

Ballinger, Fred, Montreal—Allens, Ross-shire.
Bartelme, Ah. L., Winnipeg—Lincoln Hall Hotel, Upper Bedford Place.

Biden, Frances A., Winnipeg—C/o Emigration Office, Charing Cross.
Boyd, Rev. W. G., Victoria—Field Place, Compton, Surrey.

Burton, V. F. B., Regina—Stetchworth, Newmarket.

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C

Clegg, S. C., Toronto—Queen Mary Club, Eaton Square.
Cliff, George J. and Miss Helen, Toronto—Strand Palace Hotel.

Cockburn, Colin A., Toronto—Waldorf Hotel.
Cowen, W. E., Mrs. and Miss Hilda, Winnipeg—80 Bishop's Road, Baywater.

Crowe, G. E. W., Toronto—24, Nottingham Place, W.1.
Currie, H., Victoria—Ivanhoe Hotel.

D

De Salis, Lt.-Col. C. F., Victoria—The Bungalow, Woodfield Avenue, Streatham.
Dobbie, Col. H. H., Duncan, B.C.—C/o Barclay & Co., 19, Fleet Street, E.C.

E

Ellis, W., Vancouver—Hounslow.
Ensor, Capt. R. W. (Syren Force), Edmonton—11, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.

F

Fuller, Capt. F., Vancouver—316, Brixton Road, S.W.9.

G

Gibson, Robt., and Mrs., Vancouver—Hillsborough, Ireland.
Girouard, Miss E. (V.A.D.), Longueuil, P.Q.—14, Prince of Wales' Terrace, Kensington.

Godfrey, Lt. V. S. (R.C.N.), Ottawa—Jermyn Court Hotel.

H

Harner, Mrs. Hugo ("Irene Keane"), Calgary—C/o Barclay's Bank, Canbridge.
Hill, A. E., Windsor, N.S.—22, Anerley Hill, S.E.19.

Hillam, Lt. M. A. (R.N.V.R.), Vancouver—Grafton Hotel.

Howell, Chas., Montreal—26, Newman Road, Plaistow, E.

J

Jenner, Tom, and Mrs., Toronto—13, Lydford Road, Paddington, W.

K

Kay, Mr. and Mrs. George, Victoria—59, Hamilton Terrace, N.W.
Kenyon, H. H., Ewings Landing, B.C.—2, Connaught Place.

Kingston, J. A. C., St. Catharines—C/o Rev. Dr. Crawford, Redburn, Eastbourne.
Kirkwood, Capt. B. J. (R.E.), Vancouver—Dean Hotel, W.C.

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Lewis, F. Orr, Montreal—Whiteweb's Park, Enfield.

Loring, F. C., and Mrs., Toronto—Hans Crescent Hotel.

Mac-Mc.

Macdonald, Capt. P. D., Sydney, N.S.—3rd London General Hospital.
Macksey, H. G., Winnipeg—6, North Court Mansions, East Twickenham.

MacLaren, K. F., Toronto—Claridge's Hotel.
MacNeill, William, and Mrs., Vancouver—Grosvenor Hotel.

McKissock, P., Winnipeg—17, Grenville Street, W.C.

M

Meikle, L. W. G. (late 5th Bn.), Swift Current, Sask.—"Reigate," Ayr, Scotland.
Moore, Charles, Toronto—Strand Palace Hotel.

OVERSEAS OFFICERS.

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N

Nicholl, C. A., Saskatoon—C/o High Commissioner's Office.

O

Osler, F. Gordon, Toronto—Brown's Hotel, W.
Owen, Lt. James (R.A.F.), Mt. Lehman, B.C.—Salisbury.

P

Patterson, P. H., Vancouver—Charing Cross Hotel.

R

Raikes, Lt.-Col. R. (C.A.M.C.), Midland, Ont.—55, Queensboro Terrace.
Randall, Phyllis M., Prince Albert—282, Queen's Road, Battersea.

Randall, Mrs., Prince Albert—R.A.F., Battersea, S.W.8.
Randall, Winnifred, Prince Albert—Imber Court, Ditton, Surrey.

S

Scovill, Morris, Gagetown, N.B.—C/o New Brunswick Office.
Shaw, H. B., Winnipeg—Savoy Hotel.

Steele, V. H. E., Ottawa—Shaftesbury Hotel.
Struthers, R., Gladwyn Ranch, B.C.—51, Courtfield Gardens.

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T

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Taylor, Major G. O., Moncton—C/o New Brunswick Office.

Temple, S. H. (54th Bn.), Vernon, B.C.—Rillington, Yorks.

Thomas, Capt. E. A., St. John—C/o New Brunswick Office.

Tillard, A., Victoria—1, Cleveland Row, St. James's, S.W.

V

Vickers, Richard, Kingston—279, Weston Street, Great Dover Street, S.E.

W

Walker, W. W., Montreal—Carlton Hotel.
Wilson, J. A., Ottawa—Jermyn Court Hotel.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Friday, October 10.—*Scandinavian*.
Wednesday, October 15.—*Metagama*.

Friday, October 17.—*Melita*.
Tuesday, October 21.—*Empress of France*.

Monday, November 2.—*Minnedosa*.
Wednesday, November 12.—*Scandinavian*.

Glasgow to Montreal.
Saturday, October 14.—*Scotian*.

Bristol to Montreal.
Wednesday, October 22.—*Sicilian*.

London to Montreal.
Wednesday, October 21.—*War Period*.

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to New York.

Saturday, October 25.—*Germania*.
Southampton to New York.

Saturday, October 18.—*Mauretania*.
Saturday, October 18.—*Royal George*.

London to New York.
Saturday, October 18.—*Cronia*.

Tuesday, November 11.—*Saxonia*.

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Wednesday, October 22.—*Lapland*.
Wednesday, November 12.—*Adriatic*.

Wednesday, November 26.—*Lapland*.
Liverpool to New York.

Friday, October 17.—*Cedric*.
Liverpool to Montreal.

Saturday, October 18.—*Megantic*.
Manchester Liners, Ltd.

Manchester to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, Oct. 23.—*Manchester Mariner*.
Thursday, Oct. 30.—*Manchester Brigade*.

The C.P.O.S. *Minnedosa* is due from Montreal with mails next Friday.

The last mail steamships of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services to proceed up the St. Lawrence prior to the close of navigation will be the *Empress of France*, leaving Liverpool for Quebec on Friday, November 14, and the *Scandinavian*, for Montreal, on November 12.

The first winter mail boat sailing direct to St. John will be the R.M.S. *Metagama*, on November 19. During the winter months the *Empress of France* will run between Liverpool and Halifax, her first sailing from Liverpool to Halifax being on December 6.

The last Manchester Line sailing direct to Montreal will be the *Manchester Corporation*, on October 30; thereafter sailings will be to St. John.

* * *

During September the net National Debt increased by \$65,000,000, and the ordinary revenue by \$4,000,000, compared with September last year.

During the first seven months of the present year 45 vessels were built in British Columbia shipbuilding yards, or almost as much work as was turned out during the whole of 1918. The ships are valued at \$24,000,000.



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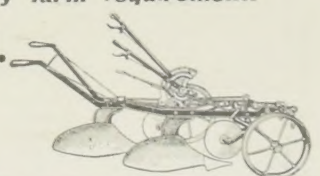
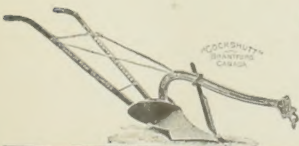
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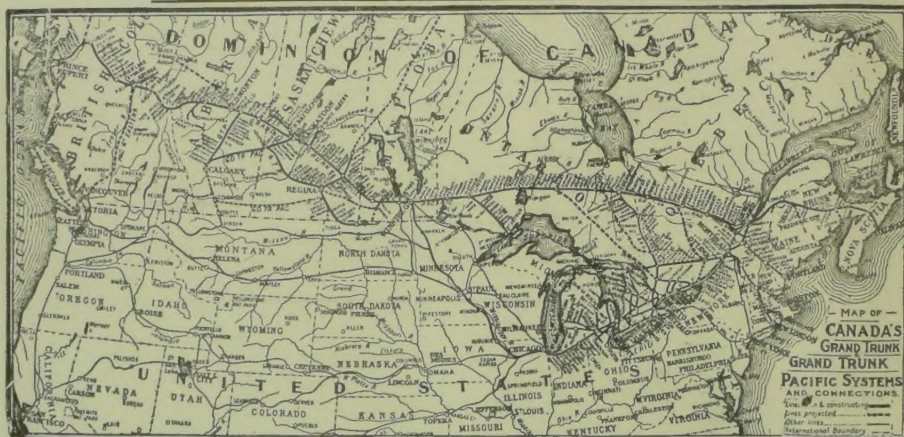
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For Subscription Rates and Form for Application see page iii.

For Advertisement Rates see page ii.

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